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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXVII NO. 154 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Force Holds World To Ransom

To Resist Aggression Is Immediate Task

TWIN FOUNDATIONS OF BRITISH POLICY

Lord Halifax Holds Out Olive Branch To Germany

"In the event of further aggression, we are resolved to use at once the whole of our strength in the fulfilment of our pledges to resist it." Said Lord Halifax speaking at Chatham House to the Royal Institute on International Affairs.

Their First Resolve

He declared that their first resolve was to stop aggression and for that reason and for that reason alone, they had joined with other nations to meet a common danger.

German Isolation

Referring to the allegation of "encirclement of Germany and Italy," Lord Halifax said that Germany was isolating herself successfully and completely, "economically by her policy of autarchy, politically by a policy that causes constant anxiety to other nations and culturally by her policy of racialism."

"Appeasement" Road

Lord Halifax observed that, once the doctrine of force is abandoned "all outstanding" questions would become easier to solve and nations will then be in a position to discuss with real promise of success both political grievances and economic difficulties, whether in the international or colonial field."

RE: STATEMENT OF BRITAIN'S AIMS

LONDON, June 29.

"In the event of further aggression, we are resolved to use at once the whole of our strength in the fulfilment of our pledges to resist it," said Lord Halifax speaking at Chatham House to the Royal Institute on international affairs.

Lord Halifax continued: "We read of mischievous misrepresentations of our actions and our motives which some people in countries holding a different international philosophy think fit to make. We read of them with resentment knowing that they are false and knowing that those who make them know it too. These things do not pass unnoticed here nor do provocative insults offered to our fellow countrymen further afield. I can say at once that Britain is not prepared to yield either to calumnies or force. Every insult offered to our people, every [illegible] challenge made to what [illegible] and are determined to de[illegible]ly unites us and increases [illegible]rmination and strengthens [illegible]alty to those others who [illegible]ur feelings and aspirations [illegible] a large part of the world. [illegible]d standards of conduct and [illegible]ary human decency are being [illegible]aside. Things are being done [illegible]ich we can hardly read with[illegible]ut amazement. So alien are they to our conception of how men should deal with fellow men. The rules of conduct between nations are over-ridden with the same callous indifference as rules of conduct between man and man.

At a time when our aims have been constantly misrepresented, it is well to restate them boldly and with plainness of speech.

Our first resolve is to stop aggression and for that reason and that reason alone we have joined with other nations to meet a common danger....These arrangements have no other purpose than defence. They mean what they say—no more, no less.

GERMAN ISOLATION.

But they have been denounced as aiming at isolation or as it is called, encirclement of Germany and Italy and as designed to prevent them from acquiring living space necessary for their national existence. What are the facts? Germany is isolating herself successfully and completely, economically by her policy of autarchy, politically by a policy that causes constant anxiety to other nations and culturally by her policy of

Soviet Deputy's Charge

Britain And France Do Not Desire Treaty On Equal Terms, He Says

MOSCOW, June 29.

Criticism against Britain and France, particularly the former, for slow progress in the Three Power Pact negotiations is made by the Soviet deputy, M. Shdanov, in the 'Pravda' who complains that, despite all efforts of the Soviet Government aimed at an early conclusion of the pact, no substantial progress is observed.

NO PULLING OF CHESTNUTS.

After recapitulating the stages of negotiations, M. Shdanov concludes: "This shows that Britain and France do not desire a treaty with the U. S. S. R. based upon principles of equality. They desire a treaty in which the U. S. S. R. would play the part of a labourer shouldering the entire burden of obligations. But no self-respecting country would agree to such a treaty if she does not wish to become a plaything in the hands of a people, who like others to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for them. Still less can the U. S. S. R., whose power and dignity are known to the entire world, agree to such a treaty. It seems to me that the British and French desire not a real treaty acceptable to the U. S. S. R. but only talks about a treaty in order to speculate before public opinion in their countries on the imaginary unyielding attitude of the U. S. S. R.—Reuter.

LIFE SENTENCE FOR ALGIERS MUFTI'S MURDER

ALGIERS, June 29.

Akasha and the man who gave the "Judas Kiss" have been sentenced to penal servitude for life for the murder of the Mufti of Algiers.

A third accused was sentenced to twenty years penal servitude.

Two prominent Muslim leaders were found not guilty of complicity in the crime. A further accused died in prison, awaiting trial.—Reuter.

FIRST BAVARIAN:
"I don't like Munich since these Prussians have come over us."

SECOND BAVARIAN:
"Why don't you go to the Far East? I heard an Englishman say Chamberlain may make a second Munich over there ...".

OATH TO DEFEND POLAND'S RIGHTS

Culmination Of Navy Week

LONDON, June 29.

Demonstration was the culmination of Polish Navy week.

The Minister for Indusrty and Commerce, M. Roman, made a speech emphasising the importance of Poland's connection with the sea. Afterwards all present took an oath to defend Poland's rights on the Baltic and to protect Poland's future on the sea.—Reuter.

DETERMINATION OF POLAND

GDYNIA, June 29.

A great demonstration of Poland's determination to retain her position in the Baltic took place when 70,000 people, including a delegation from Danzig, attended a solemn mass in Greenwald Square 200 yards from the sea, where units of the Polish Fleet are now lying.—Reuter.

IMPORTANCE OF PORTS TO POLAND

WARSAW, June 29.

President Moscicki in a broadcast address emphasised that the ports of Gdynia and Danzig had exceptionally great significance for Poland's national economy. He added that was why Danzig had been bound to Poland by so many ties for centuries. The President declared that both the ports were freely open to merchant flags of all nations.—Reuter.

WARSAW WATCHFUL

WARSAW, June 29.

There are no signs of agitation here following reports of Nazi military preparations in Danzig.:

The press has asked whether a Putsch is impending and rumours of possible trouble abound, but the general attitude can be summed up as one of vigilance and watchfulness.—Reuter.

MUFTI'S OPPONENT SHOT DEAD

HAIFA, JUNE 29.

FAIZ FAHUM, PROMINENT ARAB OPPONENT OF THE EXILED MUFTI OF JERUSALEM, WAS SHOT DEAD AT NAZARETH. ALTHOUGH SERIOUSLY WOUNDED HIS BRITISH POLICE BODYGUARD SHOT DEAD ONE OF FAHUM'S TWO ASSAILANTS. —REUTER.

Nazi 'Coup' In Danzig Feared

If Hitler Wins It Will Mean End Of Anglo-French Power

PARIS, June 29.

Following reports of the arrival of German troops and arms at Danzig, the Press fears a Nazi coup and warns Germany that Britain and France will fulfil their obligations to Poland.

"Le Figaro" says that the German troops will be instructors to Danzig Free Corps designed to check the Polish advance and enable German armies to cross the Vistula.

"L'Ordre" says if Herr Hitler wins Danzig he will become the master of all nations in Eastern Europe.

M. Daladier's speech on Tuesday showed that he has no illusions but, unfortunately, Mr. Chamberlain continually encourages the Nazis by hesitating and ambiguous speeches, leading to the fear that he envisages a new Munich, which will mean the end of Franco-British Power.—Reuter.

"ULTRA-ALARMIST AND BELLICOSE"

Italian Press Comments On Daladier's Speech

ROME, June 29.

M. Daladier's speech is described in the Press as ultra-alarmist and bellicose. Using the headline "How France cultivates war psychosis" 'Tribuna' says the chief effect of the system will be to try and turn the true facts upside down in the eyes of the world. "It is no new phenomenon and leaves us cold."

'Corrierede Lasers' says that M. Daladier's words have spread a feeling of anxious perplexity throughout France.—Reuter.

SOVIET ARMY MANOEUVRES

MOSCOW, June 29.

The annual Soviet Army manoeuvres will be held in September along Russia's Baltic borders, it is announced to-day.—Reuter's Special.

"BRITISH HYPOCRISY"

Nazi Press Abuse Of Britain Goes On Unabated

BERLIN, June 29.

Press abuse of Great Britain remains unabated. The British Note on the Naval Agreement is seized upon as proof of "British Hypocrisy".—Reuter.

UNSETTLED CONDITIONS IN PALESTINE

Five Arabs Killed And Two Wounded

LONDON, June 29.

Unsettled conditions continue in Palestine. Five Arabs have been killed and two wounded by shots at Tel Aviv and the surrounding Jewish villages. Curfew has been imposed at Rehovoth.—Reuter.

ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS DETAINED

HAIFA, June 29.

Over 700 Jewish illegal immigrants who landed near Gaza have been detained and the schooner in which they came has been seized.—Reuter.

CANADIAN ELECTION MAY BE POSTPONED

OTTAWA, June 29.

Disturbed conditions in Europe and the Far East are given by Mr. Mackenzie King as the reason he could come to no early decision regarding the date of the General Election.

He said he wished to consider prospects in the European and Asian continents before launching in Canada an election campaign. The Premier declared: "At the moment matters are very serious."

It was possible that a special session of Parliament might have to be called to deal with a crisis. —Reuter.

LONDON, June 29.

It is announced that the "Queen Elizabeth" will make her maiden voyage to New York on April 24, 1940.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

BERLIN DENIES, BUT.....?

BERLIN, June 29.

Official quarters strongly deny that German troops or officials have been introduced in Danzig or a Freikorps is being formed.

It is admitted, however, that Danzig is strengthening its peace force within legal limits, employing only Danzig citizens. The reason for this move is ascribed to "the impudent and irresponsible behaviour" of Polish officials and others in the Corridor.

News from Danzig through unofficial sources suggests that something is certainly in progress there and the situation, if anything, has changed for the worse. Rumours of German troop redistributions as usual are impossible to verify.—Reuter.

GERMAN THREAT

BERLIN, June 29.

Germany will answer the Naval Memorandum "in due course".

Sir Neville Henderson is going to London on a week's leave on Tuesday.

Political circles say that mutual distrust has got to a pitch where Germany cannot believe Britain's professions of conciliation and until Britain alters her policy, Germany will not talk.—Reuter.

Mahatma May Meet Linlithgow

INTERVENTION SOUGHT IN TALCHER

May Even Cancel Frontier Tour If Situation Demands It

BOMBAY, June 29.

MR. Harekrishna Mehtab, a member of the Congress Working Committee, met Gandhiji this morning and discussed for about two hours with him the latest political situation in Talcher State vis-a-vis the second declaration issued recently by the Ruler of Talcher incorporating the terms of settlement.

It is understood Gandhiji expressed utter dissatisfaction at the new declaration wherein only ecclesiastical rights were given to the people of Talcher.

The "United Press" understands that Mahatma Gandhi is in communication with the Viceroy on Talcher affairs and appealed for his intervention at an early date.

In the first communication which he addressed to the Viceroy last night Gandhiji is reported to have narrated at great length the Talcher situation in the light of discussion he had for the last few days with Mr. Mehtab, leader of the Talcher people, with special reference to the circumstances leading to 30,000 refugees of Talcher to migrate to British India where they were given shelter by the Orissa Government.

Gandhiji expects the Viceroy's reply on his way to the Frontier for which place he is expected to leave on July 2.

The "United Press" further understands that Mr. Harekrishna Mehtab also will communicate with the Ruler of Talcher on this subject immediately after his arrival at Cuttack and if necessary, interview him.

Gandhiji is likely to visit Orissa after his Frontier tour, but if the situation in Talcher so changes that his presence is immediately necessary there he may even cancel his Frontier tour.

It is, however, expected that no such contingency will arise and Gandhiji will in that case be in Orissa by the last week of July or the first week of August when His Excellency the Viceroy will visit Orissa for the first time so that, if necessary, both the Viceroy and the Mahatma may meet and discuss the position threadbare.

Mr. Mehtab left to-night for Cuttack by the Calcutta Mail.—United Press

OVER 100 TAXES FOR RAJKOT!

But Virawala Gets Little Support From Citizens

(From Our Correspondent.)
RAJKOT, June 29.

All except Mr. Talakshe Doshi from among those whom Durbar Virawala called to his bungalow disfavoured the list of taxes numbering over one hundred that Darbar Virawala has prepared for imposition from July first. All those present were officers as well as citizens whom Mr. Virawala might be inclined to ask and secure their consent.

Mr. Krishnalal Somani argued his case personally as his pleader, Mr. Chimanlal Shah whose four cases are pending in State courts, was refused permission to appear in courts.

The Thakore returned from his shikar tour this morning when he was received by his younger brother at the station.

DAY OF REST FOR MAHATMA

Jawahar Leaves For Allahabad

BOMBAY, Thursday.

After a week of frequent consultations and interviews, Mahatma Gandhi had a day of comparative rest on Thursday, most of his time being spent in looking after correspondence. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru spent some time with Gandhiji in the evening The evening prayers at Birla House were largely attended.

JAWAHAR FOR ALLAHABAD.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru left for Allahabad by Calcutta Mail via Cheoki to-night. A large number of citizens saw him off at the Victoria Terminus.

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, member of the Working Committee left for Masulipatam.

Among those who left Bombay in the afternoon was the Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Premier of Madras.

MAHADEV DESAI'S MISSION AT RAJKOT

Interview With Gibson And Virawala

(From Our Correspondent.)
RAJKOT, June 29.

The Mahadev Desai, who arrived here yesterday by mail, had an interview with Mr. Virawala last night when questions of land confiscation, cancellation of Sanads, refusal of licence to Govindashram Hotel, imposition of taxes and flogging of Mr. Krishnalal in jail were, it is understood discussed.

Mr. Desai also visited the resident Mr. Gibson this noon. After that he again met Darbar Virawala Mr. Mahadev Desai left by mail this afternoon.

Resident Gibson paid a visit to the State hospital this morning and also attended the police parade in State Jail.

FRESH INSTRUCTIONS TO MOSCOW

Britain And France Agree

PARIS, June 28.

Following a meeting between M. Bonnet and Sir Eric Phipps, it is stated in authoritative French circles that the French and British Governments have reached agreement on fresh instructions to be sent to Moscow.

Sir William Seeds, Mr. Strang and M. Naggiar are expected to see M. Molotov to-morrow.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words "Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

29. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted a beautiful and highly accomplished Bride for an Agarwal Bachelor, senior Gazetted Officer in the Government of India; he has very high Medical and scientific qualifications from Great Britain and the Continent. No sub-caste restrictions, please correspond with full particulars and Photo with Box No. 11379 "Bombay Chronicle."

42 SITUATION VACANT.

Wanted candidates to qualify as, Sub-Engineers: Overseers by Postal training. British India Technical College (B.B.) Sukkur (Sind). (11973)

Wanted a Professor of Economics in the grade of Rs. 200-25|2-300 to work in a First Grade College. One holding an Honours Degree from London in Economics or Commerce or a Degree in Economics from Cambridge would be preferred. Apply stating details of age, academic qualifications and teaching experience to Mr. J. H. Divan, Secretary, Ahmedabad Education Society, Congress House, Bhadra, Ahmedabad, on or before the 5th July. (488)

Wanted a Professor of History in the grade of Rs. 200-25|2-300 to work in the S. L. D. Arts College. Must possess a good Honours Degree in History from an Indian or a British University. Apply stating details of age, academic qualifications and teaching experience to Mr. J. H. Divan, Secretary, Ahmedabad Education Society, Congress House, Bhadra, Ahmedabad, on or before the 5th July. (489)

43. SITUATIONS WANTED

A young man with years of experience in business management, salesmanship, business correspondence and advertising, requires immediate appointment. Apply Box No. 11955, "Bombay Chronicle."

62. TO BE LET.

To Let. Four Room Independent Blocks. Newly Painted for All Communities. Rent Rs. 50 to Rs. 60. Behind Police Hospital, New Nagpada in Hirji Govindji Buildings. Inquire within at Office or [illegible]. (11933)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

OFFERS ARE HEREBY INVITED for purchase of the Printing Press and Stock-in-trade, articles and things of the Stationery Shop carried on under the name of Messrs Parikh Brothers & Co., at Hammum Street. The Offer should be enclosed in a sealed cover and sent to Messrs. CHOKSEY & CO., Attorneys for the Mortgagees Messrs Himatmal Manji & Co., at their address at 76-78, Medows Street. The Intending Purchaser will be given opportunity to see the shop on his application to the undersigned during office hours. No offer will be received after 7th July 1939.

Dated this 29th day of June, 1939.

CHOKSEY & CO.,
Attorneys for
Messrs. Himatmal Manji & Co.
(510)

MORVI—RAILWAY

COAL-TENDER-NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 20,000 (Twenty-thousand) tons of Selected Grade Steam Coal, to be delivered in three or four Steamer loads, between October 1939 and April 1940, for free delivery at Navlakhi, loaded into wagons weighed on Navlakhi Weighbridge.

(2) The Tender, which may be submitted on the Tenderer's own form for the whole or any portion of the abovementioned quantity should be addressed to the Stores Superintendent, Morvi Railway, Morvi, superscribed "TENDER FOR COAL", mentioning name of Colliery, Seam number or name, and proprietor's name and accompanied by the latest Analysis of the Indian Coal Grading Board of the coal offered and Rs. 500 as Earnest Money.

(3) Our usual terms and conditions of contract agreement can be had on payment of Re. 1 per copy.

(4) Tenders will be received in this office up to 5-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 11th July 1939. No tender will be accepted after that date.

(5) Stevedoring, Landing, etc., work will be done by the Port Authorities of the Morvi State, for charges of which, the Tenderer should refer to the Port Officer, Navlakhi.

JAYASHANKAR K. DAFTARY,
Stores Superintendent,
Morvi Railway, Morvi.

Stores Superintendent's Office,
Morvi, dated 22-6-'39
(483)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

The Civil Engineering School, Lucknow, (Recognised by Government). Recorded last year the highest percentage of successful candidates in the Province ever since the U. P. Government started conducting the examination for the Overseer's Certificate. I, II, and IV positions were held by the candidates from this school. Matriculates should appiy now for the July Session 1939 on the prescribed form which can be had with the Prospectus free from the Principal. (307)

270 PALMISTS

All India famous Prof. B. D. Gupta, Municipal Commissioner, U. P. available for consultation at Hirabagh Dharamshala. Telephone No. 21153 Bombay 4 from 28th June between 7 A.M. to 11 A.M. and 1 P.M. to 5 P.M. Fee Rs. 2|- only. (11966)

327. AGENTS WANTED

U. P. Govt. Hand Loom Products. Wanted.—Agents on salary Rs. 60 and allowance Rs. 15 p.m. Apply for particulars with -|4|- in stamps to, Inter Trade Federation, Cantonment Road, Lucknow. (11930)

Public Notices

REGISTRATION OF FOREIGNERS ACT, 1939.

NOTIFICATION.

The Rules framed under this Act come into force from the 1st July 1939, vide Bombay Government Notification, Political and Services Department No. 2082|34 dated 26-6-1939. They require all foreigners in India to register themselves with the Registration Officer appointed for that purpose within the period specified.

The Registration Office for Bombay City is situated in the C.I.D. Building, Gymnasium Road, Fort. Registration forms may be obtained on any working day during Office Hours from the Registration Office. With a view to avoiding inconvenience to the persons affected by this Act they are requested to appear at the Registration Office for registration with their forms duly filled in between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. on week days and between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. on Saturdays, as follows:—

Monday, the 3rd July, 1939	Those foreigners whose surnames begin with the letter "A".
Tuesday, the 4th	do. "B"
Wednesday, the 5th	do. "C", "D" & "E".
Thursday, the 6th	do. "F", "G" & "H".
Friday, the 7th	do. "I", "J", "K" & "L".
Saturday, the 8th	do. "M".
Monday, the 10th	do. "N", "O" & "P".
Tuesday, the 11th	do. "Q", "R" & "S"
Wednesday, the 12th	do. "T", "U" & "V".
Thursday, the 13th	do. "W", "X", "Y" & "Z"

NOTE:—Omission to register within the prescribed period of 15 days from 1st July 1939 is an offence punishable under the provisions of the above Act.

The above notification does not apply to the following classes of foreigners, who need not register under the Rules:—British Dominion subjects, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents and their families; persons under 16 years of age; subjects of the Sultan of Muscat and Oman; persons of Asiatic birth who are subjects of any State bordering on India (this includes Iranian, Afghan, Nepalese, Tibetans, Chinese, French-Indian and Portuguese-Indian subjects).

M. A. JAMES July 29.

N. V. TRIVEDI,
Dy:
For Commissioner of Police, Bombay.
498.

REGISTRATION OF FOREIGNERS ACT, 1939.

HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES SITUATED IN BOMBAY CITY.

The Rules under the above Act come into force on the 1st July, 1939 (vide:—Bombay Government Notification, Political and Services Department No. 2082|34, dated 26-6-1939). Under these Rules all Hotel and Boarding House keepers are required to maintain registers of all residents (irrespective of nationality) and, as regards foreigners, to transmit to the Registration Officer prescribed arrival reports duly filled by those Foreigners within 24 hours of the Foreigner's arrival. Those forms and extracts from the Rules affecting Hotels and Boarding Houses may be obtained from the Registration Office for Bombay City, situated in the C. I. D. building, Gymnasium Road, Fort.

NOTE:—Omission by hotel and boarding house keepers to comply with the provisions of the Rules constitutes an offence punishable under the Act.

N. V. TRIVEDI,
Dy.
For Commissioner of Police
Bombay.
(499)

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE VI by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Shah NAGSI CHAMPSEY, of Gundala Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at the time of his death at Bhat Bazar, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

Bai KOOVERBAI, widow and sole heir and legal representative of Shah Nagsey Champsey, unemployed residing at Gundala at present residing at Bhat Bazar, without the Fort, Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness ROBERT STONEHOUSE BROOMFIELD, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 21st day of June, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine and in the third year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

R. B PATEL.
Prothonotary and
Senior Master.

TAHIR ALI.

21st day of June, 1939.
PANDIA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
(495)

NOTICE.

Department of Glass Technology, Benares Hindu University, Benares offers the following courses of instructions:—

1. Foreman Certificate course of two years—admission qualifications being Entrance Exam. of any University or its equivalent.
2. B.Sc. Tech. degree course in Glass of 3 years—admission qualifications being Intermediate Exam. with Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics of any University.
3. M.Sc. Tech. degree in Glass Technology to students having taken B.Sc. Tech. degree in Glass.
4. Research facilities in the manufacture and problems connected with Glass.

Session commences from 10th July, '39. Apply for Guide book and the Application form to the Head of the Glass Technology Department, Benares Hindu University, Benares.
(504)

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913
AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE NEW INDIA RUBBER TYRE RETREADING COMPANY, LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to Sec. 209 (g) of the Indian Companies Act 1913 that a MEETING of the creditors of the above named company will be held at the Office of the liquidator, Tamarind Lane, Fort Chambers, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 7th July, 1939, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) to receive the liquidator's statement containing particulars with respect to the proceedings in and position of the liquidation.

For the New India Rubber Tyre Retreading Company, Ltd., (In Voluntary Liquidation),
M. G. VORA,
M. K. VATSARAJ,
Liquidators.
Bombay, dated 29th June, 1939.
(11976)

Legal Notices

HIGHT COURT OF BOMBAY

INSOLVENCY No. 136 of 1939.

Re: THAKARDAS BHAGWANDAS of Bombay, residing at Barbhai Moholla and till lately carrying business as Cloth Merchant at 359, Sheikmemon Street, opposite Mangaldas Market, Bombay. ..... A Debtor.

Ex parte: (1) Mohanlal Wadilal, (2) Hasmukhlal Keshavlal, (3) Poonamchand Mangalji, and (4) Shantilal & Co., a Firm. ..... Petitioning Creditors.

On the 27th day of June, 1939, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor an Insolvent.

Dated this 29th day of June, 1939.

S. J. RAHIMTOOLA,
Insolvency Registrar.
(509)

Public Notices

G. I. P. RAILWAY

RATE CIRCULARS

TWO NEW RATE CIRCULARS viz., Supplement to Foreign Rate Circular No. 3 and Special Rate Circular No. 13 of 1939, are being issued to-day.

Particulars may be obtained from the Chief Traffic Manager, Bombay, or Stations
(505)

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY.

No. 8179-151-Imp.

The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to issue under clauses (b) and (c) of sub-section (1) of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bom. IV of 1902), is published as required by sub-section (2) of the said section for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that any objections or suggestions which may be received in writing by the Commissioner of Police from any person or persons with regard to the said draft on or before the 25th July 1939 will be duly considered.

Draft Notification.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (b) and (c) of sub-section (1) of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bom. IV of 1902), the Commissioner of Police has made the following additional rules: —

I—Under Section 22 (1) (b):—

57. The following roads have been declared as main roads:

Queen's Road,
New Queen's Road,
Hughes Road,
Pedder Road,
Chowpatty Sea Face.

The traffic on these main roads shall have the right of way at all times over traffic emerging on them from minor or side roads, and the traffic on minor or side roads shall come to a stop before entering the main roads.

58. Christ Church Road from its junction with Clare Road to its junction with Victoria Gardens Road is closed to East-bound vehicular traffic, i.e. no entry from Clare Road.

59. *Regulation of traffic in Cowasji Patel Street.*—Cowasji Patel Street from its junction with Churchgate Street to its junction with Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road is closed to South-bound vehicular traffic.

60. *Regulation of traffic in D'Silva Road and Ranade Road.*—D'Silva Road from its junction with Lady Jamshedji Road to its junction with Tulsi Pipe Road shall be closed to East-bound vehicular traffic, i.e., no entry from Lady Jamshedji Road.

Ranade Road from its junction with Lady Jamshedji Road to its junction with Tulsi Pipe Road shall be closed to West-bound vehicular traffic, i.e., no entry from Tulsi Pipe Road

61. No person in any vehicle driven or ridden in a street shall employ a loud speaker or any other instrument for the purpose of attracting the attention of the public except with the permission of the Commissioner of Police.

II.—Under Section 22 (1) (c):—

29. The parking of vehicles on the North side of Christ Church Road is prohibited.

30. *Parking of vehicles in 3rd Bhoiwada Lane.*—The parking of vehicles in 3rd Bhoiwada Lane shall be regulated by the unilateral system of parking, i.e. when the dates of the month according to Christian calendar are even, parking shall be on the East side only and when the dates are odd, parking shall be on the West side.

31. No person shall allow any vehicle, of which he is in charge, to stand or halt on either side of the portion of Warden Road between the Traffic Bay at Breach Candy and the junction of Warden Road and Gamadia Road except for the immediate purpose of picking up or setting down passengers.

N. P. A. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office.
Bombay, 10th June, 1939.
511.

Auction Sales

THE AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY known as Pokarnee House or Suryakund situate at Gun Powder Road, Mazagaon, (close to Parsi Fire Temple) advertised to take place TO-DAY on account and at the risk of Mr. Sakharam Savlaram Avte and Others, has been postponed.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Public Notices

SECRETARY, PUNJAB AND N.W.F.P. JOINT PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, LAHORE.

INVITES APPLICATIONS from British subjects or subjects of Punjab States domiciled in British India not later than the 15th July, 1939, on prescribed form (obtainable free from him) accompanied by treasury or money order receipt for Rs. 5/- for a permanent post of STATISTICIAN IN THE PUNJAB AGRICULTURAL SERVICE, CLASS II. Zamindars preferred. Age: not less than 22 years. Qualifications: A good degree in statistics or mathematics, failing which a good Masters' degree in Economics or Science (post graduate training in statistics essential for those having no degree in statistics), knowledge and practical experience of the application of modern statistical technique to agricultural problems with special reference to field experiments. Pay: Rs. 200-15-275|15-470|15-500-20-600 P.M., with such initial pay as Government may fix. Government servants eligible if permitted by authority. Further particulars on application.
(477)

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 BALES OF "GUIZAH" EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on FRIDAY, the 30th June 1939 at 2-15 P.M (S.T.) sell by public auction at the Sewree Cotton Depot, near the Cotton Exchange Hall, by order of the Insurance Office concerned:—

5 Bales "Guizah" Egyptian Cotton (damaged by fire and water.)

Terms—25 per cent deposit on lot knocked down.

BENNETT & Co.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

IN FORCE FROM APRIL 1, 1939

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 51	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 15	20 45
Madras Express	10 15	14 50
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 40	18 45
Nagpur Express	14 5	21 35
Poona East (Pass.)	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 32	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 25	7 00
*Deccan Queen	10 25	17 15
	Mon.	Fri.

*Will not run until after end of April 1939, except before and after important holidays.

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from April 1 1939.

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay (Central).

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 06
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 15
	(Mon)	(Sat)
*The Flying Ranee, Surat	9 45	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 52	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 43	5 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (on Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR SERVICES

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:—

London—Bombay via Poona.

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj, Ahmedabad and Poona.

Arrival at Poona Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, 1 p.m.

Delivery in Bombay: Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a.m and Sunday at 12-30 p.m.

Bombay via Poona—London.

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O. Bombay: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 6-30 p.m

Bombay via Poona—Colombo.

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O. Bombay: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 7-15 a.m.

Colombo—Bombay via Poona

Delivery in Bombay: Monday at 8 a.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 p.m.

Bombay via Poona and Calcutta—Singapore—Australia

Latest hours of posting: Sunday, Monday and Thursday 6-30 p.m.

Australia—Bombay via Poona and Calcutta

Delivery: Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

Bombay via Poona and Calcutta—Hongkong, China and Japan

Latest hour of posting: Monday and Thursday 6-30 p.m.

Hongkong—Bombay

Delivery: Tuesday and Saturday 11 a.m

The air services of the Air Services of India, Ltd., between Bombay and Kathiawar and between Bombay, Poona and Kolhapur have been suspended on account of the monsoon.

A TEXTILE INVENTION

Technological Laboratory's Work

SIMLA, (By Mail)

The Indian Central Cotton Committee Technological Laboratory has invented a greatly improved apparatus for measuring the strength of textile fibres.

Numerous instruments have been designed all over the world for determining the breaking strength of cotton and other textile fibres. Mostly they belong to four types, namely (1) hydrostatic type, (2) balance type, (3) pendulum type, and (4) spring type. The first type is represented by the O'Neill apparatus, the second by the Banatt's apparatus, and third by the Magazine Hair Tester, these three instruments being most commonly in use.

Of these the O'Neill Strength Tester is the oldest and simplest in construction, but its speed of working is low and it suffers from a number of other defects.

The new apparatus, while retaining the hydrostatic principle of applying the tension, avoids most of these defects. It is extremely simple in design and its cost of manufacture and maintenance is small. Once constructed, it requires little looking after and practically no repairs.

Where electric mains are available, a small fan motor (from which the blades have been removed) may be used for driving it. In the absence of electric mains, a 6-volt motor driven from a battery of accumulatory cells may be employed.

NEW TECHNIQUE IN GHEE MAKING

SIMLA, (By Mail).

Investigations of far-reaching importance to the ghee trade are being conducted at the Imperial Dairy Institute, Bangalore.

A popular method of manufacturing ghee is by curdling of milk by natural souring. This, it has been found, gives, at times, to the ghee produced undesirable flavour and form under village conditions; the resulting quality is also poor An attempt has, therefore, been made at the Institute to find out if an alternative method did not exist in the addition of citric acid. The technique aimed at is so simple that it can easily be adopted anywhere. Citric acid is used for the coagulation of fresh milk. The product is churned and ghee obtained by heating the butter. The ghee has a good flavour and it is much superior in quality and quantity to the ghee made by country method. The problem is still being investigated.

Investigations on making ghee direct from cream are also being continued and the designing of a special ghee boiler for heating the cream is under progress.

Ghee And Butter Fakers Convicted

List of cases for adulteration of ghee and butter in which convictions were obtained during the week ended 24th June 1939.

AT ESPLANADE POLICE COURT

Mr. Lalji Bechar, vendor in the shop at No. 62, Kolbhat Lane, was convicted and fined Rs. 75 on 23-6-39, in default to undergo one month's simple imprisonment, for selling ghee adulterated to the extent of 24.1 per cent

Mr. Hingaji Tugaji, Vendor in the shop at No. 190, Vithalbhai Patel Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 50 on 20-6-39, in default to undergo forty-five days' simple imprisonment, for selling ghee adulterated to the extent of 81.3 per cent

AT MAZAGAON POLICE COURT

Mr. Husen Haji Kambar, [illegible] of the Eating House at No. 104, Falkland Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 5 on 21-6-39, in default to undergo one week's simple imprisonment, for selling butter adulterated to the extent of 21.8 per cent

FORESTS AS FACTOR FOR SOLVING UNEMPLOYMENT

CALCUTTA, June 27

That proper exploitation of forests should play an important part in the solution of the unemployment problem was stressed by the Hon. Khan Bahadur Azizul Haque, Speaker of the Bengal Legislative Assembly and Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, opening the All-India Forest Products Exhibition in Calcutta on Sunday last.

The Exhibition, the first of its kind in India, has been organised by the Commercial Museum of the Calcutta Corporation. The Governments of Bengal, Assam, Bihar, United Provinces, Madras, Burma, Travancore and Indore have sent specimens of products available in their respective areas. The forest resources of other provinces and States are exhibited by the Forest Research Institute of Dehra Dun.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

ROXY
TO-MORROW
1-45, 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
DEVIKA RANI
In BOMBAY TALKIES' Star-Spangled Picture
Durga
An Absorbing Drama of Modern Life
with
RAMA SHUKUL
HANSA
VISHNUPANT AUNDHKAR, V. H. DESAI, MUMTAZ ALI, P. F. FITHAWALA, SAROJ BORKAR.
The Picture All-India has been waiting to See

IT'S THE TALK OF THE WHOLE TOWN!
Shree RANJIT'S COLOSSAL EPIC:
SANT TULSIDAS
(MARATHI FILMUSICAL)
Starring:
V. PAGNIS, VASANTI, LEELA CHITNIS, K. DATEY, RAM MARATHEY, ETC.
Direction:
JAYANT DESAI
DRAWING CAPACITY HOUSES
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Daily: 4, 7 & 10: Sat., Sun. and Holidays at 1 p.m.

it's True
TO-MORROW in PLAZA

TO-MORROW
FROM SATURDAY, 1ST JULY---
Comes
THE GREATEST PICTURE THAT INDIA
Can ever offer!!
FROM
NEW THEATRES LTD.
—THE PRODUCERS OF PERFECT PICTURES—
SAPERA
(The SNAKE CHARMER)
DIRECTED BY:
DEBKI BOSE
WHO ALWAYS CREATES MASTERPIECES...
with Cast that is UNRIVALLED in INDIA---
KANAN, PAHARI, NAWAB, MENAKA
K. C. DEY and PRITHVIRAJ, B.A.
with Music that is so differently DEETFUL--
By: R. C. BORAL
To-morrow
AT
KRISHNA
DUBASH THEATRE
Box and Balcony Tickets can be had in Advance from the Theatre from 10 a.m. to 12.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)
7-30 a.m. Recitation from Quran 7-45 Naat-I-rasul: Recitatin 7-50 Kallan Qawwal.
12-0 noon Nabi Ki Yad.
1-0 p.m. Dancing Time 6-10 Kallan Qawwal 6-30 Rahat Zamani Aur Rahat Beg Ka Ghar (Hindustani) 6-50 Hirabai 7-0 Delhi Orchestra 7-5 Nasir Khan 7-20 Rafique Ghaznavi 7-30 Valayat Khan 7-45 For Villagers 8-30 Kallan Qawwal 8-45 Sitar Recital by H. Husain 8-5) Manohar 9-35 Oldest Parliament by J. K. Coroley 9-50 Hirabai 10-0 Malang Khan 10-5 Request Songs.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,580 kc/s)
7-30 to 8-30 a.m. and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi 1.
60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)
6-0 p.m. As in Delhi 1 6-10 Hirabai 6-30 to 6-50 As in Delhi 1 6-50 Nasir Khan 7-0 Inaitbai Dheruwali 7-10 Valayat Khan 7-25 Hirabai 7-40 Instrumental Duets 7-45 Manohar 7-55 Nasir Khan 8-15 Valayat Khan 8-35 Tak Dhum Kit 8-40 Hirabai 9-0 to 9-50 As in Delhi 1 9-50 For Music Lovers.

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s)
7-30 to 8-30 a.m. and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi 1.
31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)
6-0 to 7-45 As in Delhi 1.
7-45 to 9-0 As in Delhi 2.
9-0 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1.

Lahore—Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s.)
6-0 p.m. Shamshad Begam. 6-10 Nirmala Devi. 6-30 Ali Bakhsh of Kasur. 6-50 Shamshad Begam. 7-10 Hameer on Sarangi. 7-20 Nazeer Husain. 7-25 Nirmala Devi. 7-45 For Countryside. 8-15 Hindi Poetry: 'Bhushan'. 8-25 Ali Bakhsh. 8-45 Shamshad Begam. 9-35 Utopias. 9-50 Ali Bakhsh. 10-10 Shamshad Begam.

Bombay—I Programme

224 metres (1,231 kc/s.)
8-0 a.m. Keep Fit! 8-10 Friday Selection. 8-20 News in English. 8-30 Instrumental Melodies. 8-45 Tunes of Town. 12-30 p.m. Sundrabai. 1-0 Market Rates. 7-10 Mutual Understanding. 1-25 Lawni Dhun. 1-30 Music. 2-30 School Broadcast. 2-35 Camera by Prof. Naqvi. 2-50 Russia: Song of Volga. 3-0 Kanarese Life and Literature by R. R. Diwakar. 6-0 Vasant D. Tendulker. 6-15 Rahmat Khan of Dharwar. 6-30 The Swarajya Mela. 6-55 Shamsuddin. 7-0 to 7-15 When time hangs heavy (Marathi) by P. V. Kulkarni. 7-15 Rahmat Khan. 7-30 Commercial News. 7-45 Film Review. 8-0 Test of Love, Marathi play written by Shakuntala Paranjpe. 8-30 Vasant D. Tendulker. 8-45 Radio Orchestra: Mian ki Malhar. 8-55 Local News and Announcements. 9-0 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News in English. 9-35 Rahmat Khan. 9-55 Sundrabai. 10-20 Raga Malika. 10-30 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s.)
8-0 to 9-10 a.m. and 12-30 to 3-15 p.m. As in Bombay 1.
31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s.)
6-0 p.m. Children's Hour (English). 7-0 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Vasant D. Tendulker. 7-30 to 9-35 As in Bombay 1. 9-35 Maneck Bhagat: Pianoforte Recital. 9-50 Richard Tauber: Tenor 10-10 Elli Millet: Blockflute. 10-20 Recorded Music. 10-30 Epilogue.

Trichy Programme

397 metres (758 kc/s.)
2-0 p.m. Orchestral Prelude. 2-15 Mysore Nagamma: Vocal. 2-22 D. K. Pattammal: Vocal. 2-30 Light Tunes. 6-0 For Villages. 6-30 Tiruppambaram Meenakshi Sundaram Bros. Nagaswaram. 7-0 My Audiences (Tam. by Musiri Subramanya Iyer. 7-15 N. G. Sitaraman: Vocal. 7-45 Tiruppambaram M. Sundaram Bros. Nagaswaram. 8-30 From Behind Foot-Lights. 8-45 N. G. Sitaraman: Vocal.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time.)
370.4 metres (810 kc/s)
10-30 a. m. Pardeshi..
12-30 p.m. Boston Promenade Orchestra 1-30 Readings from Quran 1-45 Quick way to English 2-5 A selection 5-0 For children 6-0 Girls and boys come out to play 6-40 when sun goes down 7-30 Savitri: mythological drama 9-30 Bijanbala Ghose Dastidar 9-40 Shaila Devi 9-50 Jatadhar Pyne 10-0 Chitralekha Ganguli 10-10 Anima Mukherjee 10-20 Shashanka Shekar Chatterjee.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)
10-30 to 11-30 a.m. and 12-30 to 2-30 p. m. As in Calcutta I
61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)
5-0 to 7-30 As in Calcutta I 7-30 Dakghar 8-30 Jatadhar Pyne 8-40 Bijanbala Ghose Dastidar 8-50 Shaila Devi 9-0 Anima Mukherjee 9-10 Chitralekha Ganguli 9-20 Shashanka Chatterjee 9-30 A I R players.

Lucknow—Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)
6-0 p. m. Qawwali 6-20 Baovabai 6-40 Bhajans 6-55 Instrumental Trio 7-0 Khayals 7-10 Mubarak Husain and Party of Bareilly 7-30 Babvabai of Lucknow 7-45 Pitambar Pande 8-0 As I look back (Hindustani) 8-15 Duets 8-25 Pankharyan 8-35 Mubarak Husain and party. 8-50 Babvabai 9-40 Pitambar Pande 9-55 If Lucknow were on A I R in 1839 2 10-25 Mubarak Husain and Party of Bareilly 10-35 Babvabai of Lucknow.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)
5-0 p.m. C. S. Krishna Iyer: vocal 5-45 Carnatic orchestra 6-0 C. S. Krishna Iyer: vocal 6-45 Parivartanam (Telugu) 7-15 Olla Podrida (Tamil) by Capt. N. Seshadrinathan 7-30 Shrimati P. L. Subbalakshmi: vocal 8-15 Light melodies on Veena 8-30 Shrimati P. L. Subbalakshmi: vocal 8-55 World events (English) by G. A. Johnson 9-30 Carnatic orchestra Neelambari 9-45 Sanji Lakshmiah Naidu Flute.

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)
5-0 to 6-0 p.m. As in Madras I 6-0 Purana Kalakshepam in Telugu 6-25 Orchestra 6-30 What and what not to eat (Telugu) 6-40 Poetical selection 6-45 to 9-30 As in Madras I 9-30 Night at Ballet 9-55 Schubert's songs 10-10 Gertrud Rosenbaum: Violin.

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 p.m. Leslie Jeffries 8-0 All down for Finale 8-40 Pianoforte 8-55 My Godfather, Emperor 9-30 News 9-45 Programmes from Daventry 10-0 Pianoforte Duets Dorothy Manley and Myers Foggin 10-20 Sports news.

WHAT THEY WRITE TO THE B. B. C.

Director General Quoted Criticisms

LONDON.

Some frank criticisms of the programmes broadcast by the British Broadcasting Corporation which had been received from listeners were quoted in a speech at the Trade Union Club here by Mr. F. W. Ogilvie, Director General of the B.B.C.

One man wrote. "After a hard day's work and perhaps a wet evening, one of your news bulletins is the final touch."

Another wrote, "you are to abstain from mentioning the names of Hitler and Mussolini in your news. I hope you will not sugar the wild words of the dictators."

A Mrs. So and So wrote: "I cannot understand why it is necessary to broadcast Mr. Lloyd George's speeches. It does a lot of harm." (Laughter).

The B.B.C.'s broadcasts in foreign languages are widely listened to and widely appreciated, Mr. Ogilvie said.

More Languages

The B.B.C., he added, was a little bit late in entering the foreign language field, but since the first service in Arabic was introduced last year five more languages had been added.

The corporation were trying to apply in those services the same standards of fairness and fearlessness that they tried to apply to all their work, and to present the news to listeners in other countries as something that they could rely upon and that was unvarnished. The supreme test was that it was something that they would listen to.

Although a lot of programme time was taken up in the medium waves by the new foreign language services there was abundant evidence that listeners welcomed them.

Last autumn a rumour got round that they were to be discontinued and within a few days the B.B.C. had 15,000 postcards urging them to continue.

Referring in particular to the Arabic broadcasts, Mr. Ogilvie said that there was evidence every day of English learning groups being formed from the Persian Gulf to Egypt and Palestine.—Reuter.

All India Weather

(From Our Correspondent, POONA, June 29.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Stations	Temperature. Max.	Min.	Rainfall. Past 24 Hours	Total Since 1st June	Difference to normal.
Agra	96	81	T	3.4	+1.3
Amraoti	97	78	—	2.2	—4.0
Akola	95	75	0.1	2.5	—2.6
Ahmedabad	99	83	—	0.7	—3.5
Ajmer	99	81	0.1	1.2	—1.0
Ahmednagar	92	69	0.1	3.8	—1.0
Ambala	97	77	T	4.4	+0.9
Allahabad	95	81	0.4	5.0	+0.4
Benares	96	81	0.5	5.8	+1.2
Bareilly	88	78	0.3	5.8	+1.0
BOMBAY	91	79	0.1	4.5	+13.0
Bangalore	82	67	—	3.3	+0.5
Bhopal	92	77	0.1	3.5	—
Baroda	99	81	—	1.7	—
Belgaum	85	69	0.3	14.6	+6.8
Bahawalpore	102	85	—	0.1	—0.5
Bijapur	91	72	—	3.9	+0.7
Bellary	92	76	—	0.9	—0.9
Bhavnagar	90	81	—	0.1	—3.9
Chittagong	87	77	0.9	15.4	—4.8
Calcutta	92	82	—	12.8	+1.4
Cuttack	94	80	—	4.7	—4.9
Cawnpore	95	79	1.6	6.5	+3.4
Calicut	86	75	0.5	33.2	—
Colombo	84	79	—	6.1	—1.7
Cocanada	88	75	1.7	3.9	—0.7
Cochin	84	75	0.3	40.2	+12.5
Dehra Dun	88	75	0.4	8.5	+0.3
Dehra I. Khan	103	85	—	—	—0.6
Desa	100	83	—	0.1	—1.8
Dalhousie	—	—	T	8.6	+2.7
Fort Sandeman	97	74	—	1.1	+0.5
Gorakhpur	99	77	0.2	11.9	+5.0
Hyderabad (Dn.)	97	74	T	1.2	—3.6
Hyderabad (Sd.)	101	81	—	—	—0.4
Indore	93	79	0.1	1.5	—3.4
Jhansi	95	74	0.7	4.9	+1.0
Jubbulpore	92	78	0.1	5.9	—1.0
Jacobabad	107	86	—	—	—0.2
Jaipur	101	78	T	1.6	—0.5
Karachi	89	82	—	—	—0.8
Kodaikanal	63	54	0.2	3.1	—0.8
Khandwa	98	80	—	4.5	—0.7
Lucknow	95	77	0.1	7.0	+2.9
Ludhiana	102	80	—	2.1	—0.2
Lahore	103	86	—	2.4	+0.8
Lyallpur	101	87	—	1.3	+0.2
Multan	98	80	—	0.8	+0.2
Mysore	86	68	—	1.6	1.2
Madras	91	80	—	1.1	—0.8
Marmagoa	84	75	0.2	25.4	—
Malegaon	95	73	0.1	3.2	—1.0
Mussoorie	67	59	0.1	11.8	+7.6
Mahableshwar	74	62	0.2	24.9	+18.8
Murree	73	61	—	6.2	+2.6
Mount Abu	83	68	—	0.3	—4.3
Masulipatam	89	77	0.1	4.1	—0.3
Mandalay	95	80	—	3.1	—3.1
Mangalore	85	75	0.2	36.8	+1.3
Meerut	—	—	0.4	5.0	+2.2
Mercara	78	63	0.3	12.4	+13.0
Nagpur	95	76	0.6	5.7	—2.9
Ootacamund	68	52	—	6.7	+0.4
Patna	90	80	0.4	9.5	+1.6
Peshawar	102	81	—	—	—0.3
Poona	91	72	0.1	2.7	—1.9
Pachmarhi	86	73	—	3.7	—5.5
Port Blair	85	74	0.5	21.1	+0.4
Quetta	93	65	—	0.6	—
Ranchi	89	75	T	8.8	—0.5
Rawalpindi	100	78	—	1.5	—0.6
Rangoon	89	77	T	19.0	+1.6
Ratnagiri	88	78	0.1	31.4	+3.7
Rajkot	99	79	—	0.6	—3.5
Sialkot	98	83	—	4.1	+1.9
Srinagar	90	60	—	0.2	—1.2
Sholapur	98	73	0.1	3.5	—1.1
Simla	71	59	—	10.6	+4.0
Surat	93	82	—	0.8	—7.1
Salem	88	75	—	3.9	+1.0
Trichinopoly	93	76	—	3.7	+2.3
Trivandrum	83	77	—	12.1	—1.0
Vizagapatam	90	82	—	1.6	—3.1

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 cents.

FOR THIS SLIGHT RELIEF, MANY THANKS!

BOMBAY, Thursday.

At last the rain Gods have had some compassion on Bombay folks and since last night there have been sharp intermittent showers bringing untold relief to the city.

The sizzling heat which was almost like a heat wave has now become less oppressive and its intensity has abated quite a lot. Last night especially, and during the early hours of the morning, it was cool and refreshing. Towards noon again the weather became sultry with blazing sun and in spite of clouds towards evening there were only slight drizzle after night-fall.

The Day's Rain Chart:—
Colaba 0.05 inches.
St. George's Hospital 0.07 inches
J. J. Hospital 0.11 inches.
Matunga 0.20 inches
Maximum temp 90.7 deg
5 degrees above normal.
Minimum temp. 79.1. deg.
2 degrees above normal.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.
Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 29-6-1939.
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus 0.30 inches
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.3 degrees.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.1 degrees.
Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 90.7 degrees 4.5 (above normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 79.1 degrees 2.0 (above normal)
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 86 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SSE
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 10 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 119 miles
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 22 miles per hour
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 8
Rain in 24 hours 0.05 inches.
Total rainfall during the month 4.53 inches
Total rainfall during the year 4.54 inches
Weather remark: Thunder and lightning and rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 29-6-39.
At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 86.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.95 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.74 inches.
For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

MONSOON GENERALLY ACTIVE

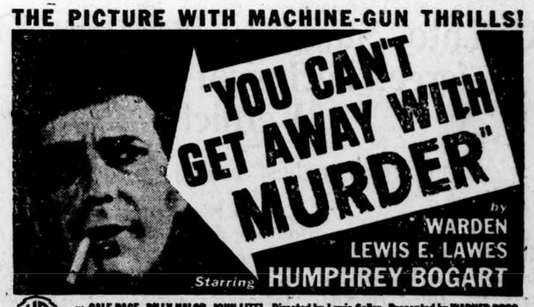
Widespread Rainfall In Bombay Deccan And Malabar

POONA, June 29.

The monsoon has been generally active in the United Provinces, West Central Provinces, North-east India outside Orissa. Rainfall has also been widespread in the Konkan, Bombay Deccan and Malabar and local in West Central India, Berar, North Hyderabad, Madras Deccan and North Madras Coast. A few falls are reported in East Central Provinces, East Rajputana, South Hyderabad and South-east Madras.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Shillong five inches; Purnea Seoni three; Mymensingh, Hazaribagh two inches; Dibrugarh, Dhubri, Silchar, Cawnpore, Roorkee Cocanada one and half; Dinajpur, Cuddapah one; Tezpur Gauhati, Chittagong, Jhansi, Kurnool, three-quarters; Port Elair, Allahabad, Benares, Dehra Dun, Muktesar, Nagpur, Pendra, Ahmednagar, Miraj half an inch; Udaipur quarter of an inch.

Forecast: (Until the evening of June 30): Rainfall will be widespread in Assam, North Bengal, Bihar along and near the United Provinces Hills, in Konkan and Malabar. Local rain will occur in the South-east and Central Bengal, Chota Nagpur, central parts of the country and the plains of West United Provinces and in the Deccan, while a few falls are expected in the plains of the East United Provinces, in North and East Rajputana, and the west of the Peninsula.—A.P.

THE PICTURE WITH MACHINE-GUN THRILLS!


with GALE PAGE • BILLY HALOP • JOHN LITEL • Directed by Lewis Seiler • Presented by WARNER BROS.
Based on the Play, "Chalked Out," by Lewis E. Lawes and Jonathan Finn • Screen Play by Robert Buckner, Don Ryan and Kenneth Gamet • A First National Picture
EXCELSIOR 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

IT'S QUICK ENERGY THAT COUNTS
—and he'll get it from this modern nourishing breakfast

• Jumping, running, on the go—he's burning energy every minute. Protect him from lowered vitality, with food that supplies quick energy. In the morning, see that he gets KELLOGG'S Corn Flakes—the modern, *quick*-energy breakfast. Ready to serve with milk and sugar. Ten helpings in every packet. At all stores.

55 YEARS EXPERIENCE—STILL LEADING IN QUALITY.

Waterman's
Ideal FOUNTAIN PENS AND INKS

WP4

The Gift that gives lasting pleasure
Godrej TRIPLE PATENT STEEL ALMIRAH

THERE is no gift more acceptable, more lasting, more useful than the Godrej Triple-Patent Steel Almirah. It protects expensive clothes and other valuable articles from damage by insects, dust and moisture, or loss through burglary and fire.
The "CHANNEL-GRIP" device in the doors of the Godrej Triple-Patent Steel Almirah fixes them so securely that they cannot be pulled or forced open, nor can insects, dust or fire-flames get through.
DOUBLE THICKNESS of metal all along the four vertical edges, bent by a patent process, makes the body exceptionally strong and rigid.
For security and durability, Godrej Steel Almirahs are infinitely better than wooden cupboards, and cost no more. They are available in attractive designs and finishes.
See them at our Showrooms or write for particulars.
GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. CO., LTD.
Makers of: Steel Furniture for Offices, Homes and Hospitals, besides Safes, Safe-Deposits, Steel Shelvings, Locks, etc.
Head-Office & Works: Lalbag, Parel, BOMBAY
Showrooms: 51, Churchgate Street, 299, Kalbadevi Road.
Branches: CALCUTTA, MADRAS, DELHI, CAWNPORE, HYDERABAD (Dn.), ERANAKULAM.
Agencies: Ahmedabad, Karachi, Lahore, Lucknow, Bangalore, Calicut, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Karaikudi, Rangoon.

World's Heavy-weight Title Fight

Galento Staggers In Arms Of Referee: Technical Knock-out Verdict

"One Of Toughest Fights Of Louis"

NEW YORK, June 29.

At the Yankee Stadium Joe Louis retained the World Heavy-weight Title on a technical knock-out in the fourth round after Tony Galento took the first and the third rounds. Galento's nose was bleeding profusely and his lip was cut but he fought gamely.

In the fight for the world's heavy-weight championship between Louis and Galento in the FIRST ROUND both Spar and Clinch. Galento attacks with a hard left and right. Louis covers up. Galento is cautious but lands right and left hooks to the jaw Louis retaliates. Galento takes the round.

SECOND ROUND. Galento lands on the jaw with a left hook. Louis attacks the lucky with his two fists. Galento's lip is cut. Louis lands hard rights to he jaw Galento is much troubled and then floored by a terrific right. He gets up after a count of one. Louis wins the round.

THIRD ROUND Galento lands a left hook but is bleeding badly from the nose. Louis mases repeated jabs and Galento clinches. Louis goes down to a right hook but takes no count. Galento lands a left hook to the chin and then to the jaw. Louis is rocked. Galento's found.

FOURTH ROUND. Galento forces Louis and Rocks him with a left to the body. Louis lands a series of hard lefts and then four terrific right hooks. Galento is very game but the referee halts the fight. A technical knokout verdict for Louis.

Staggering helplessly into the arms of the referee Galento after putting up a very game fight was unable to survive the murderous blows to the fact which Louis suddenly unleashed.

THE BLOOD STREAMING FROM HIS AGONISHED FACE GALENTO LOST HIS FIRST AND UNDOUBTEDLY HIS LAST BID FOR THE WORLD'S TITLE AS THE REFEREE HELD HIM HALF SAGGING TO HIS KNEES AND STOPPED THE UNEVEN ENCOUNTER TWO MINUTES AND 49 SECONDS AFTER THE FOURTH ROUND HAD COMMENCED.

Galento by a magnificent earlier attack in which Louis was floored and he himself got up from a terrific blow which floored him stirred the crowd to a point of pandemonium. Galento very dangerous with his awkward weaving style and sudden leaping in bothered the Negro but when he straightened up he became a wonderful mark for Louis

Galento, for long before the fight the butt of humorous sports writers showed no particle of fear standing up gallantly to one of the biggest killers seen for years.

Galento roughly shook up a policeman who was trying to assist him. Galento put up the best display seen against Louis except Bob Pastor, Tommy Far, and Jim Braddock.

Sometimes the champion looked actually bad.

Interviewed in the dressing room by Reuter's special correspondent Louis said: "One of the toughest fights I had ever had." Galento who was somewhat incoherent and was greeted in the dressing room by his wife said. "I was just careless and threw up my guard in the fourth round but anyhow I could not see by that time. I certainly would like a return fight."

Louis added: "Tony was good and very game and he can hit."

Asked if he was interested in going to England to meet Farr, Louis said: "I would like it very much".

The champion was completely unmarked except for a small bruise over the right eye. Louis said that he would fight only once more this year either against Farr in London or Lounova in America. He said he was considering an offer from General Ceritchley, the London promoter.

The attendance was 34852 and the net receipts were 45160 sterling.

Louis started 8 to 1 favourite.

WEIGTHS:—Louis 14 stone 4-3/4 lbs. Galento 16 stone 9-3/4 lbs

Galento was involved in car accident shortly after the weigh-in. The car was damaged but Galento was not hurt.

The night was cool and conditions perfect. Splendid efforts of Galento refuted the jibes of humorous sportwriters and cartoonists such as a picture of the interior of a hospital and a nurse answering a telephone. "No. Mr. Galento is not here yet"

JOHNNY CUSIK BAGS EMPIRE FEATHER-WEIGHT TITLE

BELFAST, June 29.

Johnny Cusik of Manchester won the British and Empire Featherweight Titles beating the holder, Spider Kelly of Belfast the referee stopping the fight in the twelfth round.

The fight was scheduled for fifteen rounds. It was a fast fight. Cusik opened an old cut on Kelly's eye in the fourth round. Kelly was attacking hard in the eighth when Cusik landed a right hook on the jaw and put Kelly down for a count of four. Kelly was being severely punished when the referee stopped the fight.—Reuter

ERIC BOON WINS BRITISH LIGHT-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP

PETERBOROUGH, June 29—Eric Boon British Lightweight champion, knocked out Scotsman Johnny McGrory, former featherweight champion in the ninth round in a fight scheduled for twelve rounds.

McGrory was down for a count of eight in the first round, but was better in defence afterwards till the ninth when severe attack told on him

8,000 WOMEN ON ICE

LONDON.

While the rest of London was sweltering in a heat-wave, 8,000 women who attended the conference of the National Federation of Women's Institutes at the Empress Hall, Earl's Court, commented on the cool atmosphere of the room.

Lady Denman, who presided, said: "I should like to tell you that you are lucky to be in the coolest place in London. This is because you are all sitting on ice."

Explanation: There is a vast ice-rink at the Empress Hall which had been boarded over for the conference.—Reuter.

Yankee Clipper Reaches Southampton

LONDON, June 28.

The "Yankee Clipper" arrived at Southampton from Foynes.

The visitors were welcomed by Sir Francis Shelmerdine, Director-General of Civil Aviation

He said that he hoped that a British service across the Atlantic would start in August. Mr J. T Trippe, President and General Manager of the Pan-American Airways, was among the passengers.—Reuter.

GUNNERS LEFT BACK ASKED TO QUIT FIELD

Answered Back To Referee In Harwood League

BOMBAY, June 28.

Fourteenth Heavy Battery R. A. suffered their second defeat in the Harwood League Football this evening at the hands of Caltex who won for the second time by five goals to nil.

The game was disappointing for the gunners lost their temper after Caltex scored their second goal from a penalty five minutes after the interval and after several warnings, Brack the left back of the gunners received marching orders for answering back to the referee.

Quarantine In The Straits

Information has been received in the office of the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India from the Colonial Secretary, Singapore, that the Straits Settlements have imposed quarantine restrictions against arrivals from Bombay on account of small-pox. In order to avoid possible delay and inconvenience at the port of debarkation, passengers leaving Bombay for the Straits Settlements are advised to be in possession of vaccination certificates showing that vaccination has been performed not less than twelve days and not more than three years previously unless they bear evidence of a previous attack of smallpox or show local signs of an early vaccination reaction indicating adequate immunity.

CHEAPER GRAPES FOR PESHAWAR

PESHAWAR, June 28.

Octroi duty on grapes (seedless and black) imported into the limits of Peshawar has been reduced from six pies per rupee 'ad valorem' to one anna per standard maund, according to a resolution recently passed by the Peshawar Municipality and now confirmed by the Governor.—United Press.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Thursday

Ameenabai Fakir Ismail aged thirty, is stated to have sustained extensive burns resulting from the pouring of kerosene oil on her skirt and herself setting fire to it. She died last night in G. T. Hospital.

At the inquest to-day, her husband deposed that she had been ailing for the last two years. She was tired of life owing to the protracted illness.

On the 4th May he was informed that she had sustained extensive burns. When witness went out, he saw her lying badly burnt. She told him that she had poured kerosene oil on her clothes and set fire to them. He took her to the G. T. Hospital where she died last night.

For further evidence the inquest was adjourned to 30th June.

Knocked Down By Car

Jankibai, a widow, is stated to have been knocked down by a motor car on Tuesday near Suparibaugh Road. She died in K. E. M. Hospital.

At the inquest to-day Bhikaji Dhonduji deposed that the deceased was his brother's widow aged seventeen. On Tuesday (Ashadhi Ekadashi day) at about 6 p.m. he was taking her to his nephew's place at Ganesh Lane. He was at a little distance from her. Suddenly he heard her cry out. He found that she had been knocked down by the front mudguard of a motor car. She was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital in the same car.

For police investigations the inquest was adjourned to July 6.

Unemployed Youth Runs Amuck

A youth flourishing an open knife and threatening every one, who came in his way it is alleged rushed towards the office of the Khatau Mackenji Mill, Bombay, on Wednesday afternoon. The youth was disarmed by the mill officials and handed over to the Byculla Police.

A police officer stated that the suspect was formerly employed in the mill but he had left service in February last. Since then he had made several attempts to get himself re-employed but he was not taken on as he had given trouble to the management.

Yesterday when the mill entrance was opened the accused who, it was alleged, was loitering about, rushed inside flourishing a knife when the watchman tried to stop he struck at him and threatening others, who came in his way, ran towards the Manager's office. A few days ago an official of the mill was stoned by him.

Abdul Gafoor was placed before Mr. O. H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagaon Court today, and was ordered to be remanded to police custody.

Alleged House Trespass

Dwarkanath Mukund, residing on the first floor of Palther Cottage, Kotachi Wadi, was seen standing on the ledge of the window on the first floor of the building. A girl who happened to see him informed some persons nearby and Dwarkanath, finding the attention of the inmates of the building directed at him, suddenly got down and ran away. He was immediately followed by the persons present there and was placed under arrest on a charge of house trespass at night to commit an offence and was ordered to be remanded into police custody till the 13th July at the Girgaum Court on Thursday.

She Wanted To Get Rich Quick!

A woman who thought that she could get rich quick fell a victim to a gang of Note duplicating tricksters.

Two alleged members of the gang, Misharam Paluram and Mohanlal Kanulal are now in custody of Bombay Police.

The two suspects formed an acquaintance with the woman and one day told her that they knew of two persons who were capable of duplicating currency notes. If she so wanted they could arrange for their friends to see her. The woman agreed and the two strangers gave the woman a demonstration of how to do the duplication. The woman fell in with the plan of the gang and produced a sum of Rs 2,000 in notes. Some time after the woman parted with her money, she realized she was duped and lodged a complaint to the Police who arrested Misharam and Mohanlal. Their two accomplies are absconding. Pending further enquiries Misharam and Mohanlal were placed before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho Presidency Magistrate of Dadar Court who ordered the suspects to be bailed out at Rs. 2,000 each for 10 days.

Bihar Letter

SEPARATION OF CHOTANAGPORE FROM BIHAR?

"League Of Aboriginals" Out To Fight Existing Practice

(From Our Correspondent).

RANCHI, June 24

Monsoon has marked the 'opening' of the Official season at Ranchi—the summer capital of the Government of Bihar.

The Secretariat has moved in part with the Official Secretaries and the Ministers hope to spend about four months here with their Parliamentary Secretaries. This summer seat of the Government had decidedly lost much of its charms and activities due to callous treatment meted out to it by the Congress Government. For the last two summers, the Government did not think it worthwhile to come up and keep intact the touch with this plateau which is aptly termed as 'California of India.' Chotanagpur, it is needless to state, serves as the best productive area for mica, coal, iron, buxite and other valuable materials which when harnessed properly will make the place prosperous and smiling with radiance.

IN IGNORANCE AND APATHY.

Since this area was tagged with the 'partially excluded areas, little importance was attached to it and was left in ignorance and apathy. Those who knew business came and found this to be a 'treasure chest' and began 'digging!" The result were the discovery by Tatas, achievement by Bengal Iron, huge tapering tower of cement factory of Khalari and still many more.

Chotanagpore being a partially excluded area was left to its own destiny. The aboriginals—who are historically known as primitive non-Aryans, millions in number, also suffered greatly in all sphere of life.

CONGRESS PLEDGE RECALLED.

The Congress before assumption of office, declared that the aboriginals who are regarded as 'fallen' should be raised and a few 'patch works' to allay the aggrieved feelings of this population are being done. But the population starved since a long time feel those 'allowances' to be meagre and hence the 'cry' to have all legitimate rights for the people of this land seems to be growing more 'wild.'

I was just referring as to now an 'inferiority complex' developed among 'aboriginals' and how discontentment prevailed in this place. The result has been now a "war cry" to separate Chotanagpore from Bihar and form it as a separate province with purely a native administration. This discontentment has lately given birth to a 'league of the aboriginals.' This institution is busy propounding the idea of separating Chotanagpore from Bihar as the Chotanagpuris allege that they have been badly treated both in the provincial politics and in social plinth.

Mr. Jaipal Singh, the celebrated Hockey wizard, after he had come to India engaged himself in many activities and after resignation from the office of the Colonisation Minister to Bikaner's State, has taken the lead of 'separation.' He is an Oxford Graduate and had personal training under Cannon Cosgrave—the famous Protestant educationist missionary.

CONGRESS MUST HANDLE QUESTION.

I cannot but say that the very idea of disintegration and separation of Chotanagpore will be quite a ruinous and unwholesome move. Even now if the Congress takes up this question with right earnest and consideration, things may improve.

The task before the Congress is too big an affair and it is hoped that the Provincial Congress will closely study this situation and devise means to bring the neglected 'aboriginals' into the fold of the great national institution and save India from another disaster keenly awaited by enemies of India.

"Really charming!" was the exclamation of a celebrated Indian economist who is in the habit of attending sessions of the Indian National Congress, when he was shown the newly selected site for the ensuing session of the Congress.

"Narbada is nice, Haripura was hilarious, but Ramgarh seems to have risen above all and its picturesque panorama has moved me," he declared again.

BUILDING UP OF CONGRESS-NAGAR.

Mr. Gulati, the Congress Engineer has already planned the building up of the Nagar here which awaits operation when the 'grounding' is ready for use. The site being close to coal fields, supply of cheap electricity and water will be a great boon to the Committee. The site also is near at hand to the terminus of both Bengal Nagpur Railway and the East Indian Railway. Hence traffic and conveyance will also not be a difficult job for those who want to attend the session. As regards food and other comforts, special attention is being paid in this direction. It is hoped that delegates will be given a 'pleasant' time, as most of the attention is being directed to this issue.

It will surely be a 'paying job' if people choose to visit Chotanagpore during the next session of the Congress Those who had but little knowledge of the men and things in the backward tracts, will go back with their eyes wide open. Even this century will present to them a scene where men and women will show that civilization could not influence them nor could it influence their mode of living.

AGITATION FOR POSTPONEMENT.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, after completing his engagements in Bombay and other places, will come here early next month to supervise the arrangements being made in connection with the holding of th next session at Ramgarh.

There has been a lot of agitation both in the press and on platform to get the December session postponed ometimes in February next. This move has emanated on account of the apprehension that owing to severe December cold and chill, Dr. Prasad may get involved in mad Asthma—his chronic disease which develops in winter.

Mr. Mathura Prasad, Assistant Secretary of the Bihar Provincial Congress, through a resolution, is attempting to impress upon A.I.C.C this fact so that the session may be conveniently delayed by a couple of months.

The provincial politics seems to be quite a difficult affair. The Kisan agitation, labour ferment, Muslim League Satyagraha and other subsidiary issues have enveloped the political horizon and chances are not meagre when things may get jumbled.

PIQUANT SITUATION.

Another piquant situation has just cropped up from the statement issued by Mr. Jaiprakash Narayan, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party Mr. Masani, Mr. Yusuf Meherali and other colleagues of Mr. Jaiprakash seem to be at a point of departure from their common political field. This alienation from the Party will mean a total disintegration of Congress Socialists in this province.

The Radical Congresamen, on the other hand are at one to organise on the common platform under the guidance of Mr. M. N. Roy. A recent conference of Radicals at Patna has extended sympathy from far and near and will avail the presence of Mr. Roy in July next to celebrate the establishment of the League.

While they are busy, some Leftist workers have already invited Mr. Subhas Bose who, it is learnt, has accepted their invitation and is coming shortly to form the provincial branch of the 'Forward Bloc' here.

A serious cleavage is also apprehended between Kisan Sabha and Congress Socialists who worked so long in close quarters.

HOPES OF ANDHRA M. L. A.

A. I. C. C. Resolution For Separate Province

BOMBAY, Thursday.

"The question of a separate Andhra Province nas assumed special importance in view of the refusal of the Secretary of State to accede to the proposal," says Mr. Thirumala Rao M.L.A. (Central), in the course of a statement.

The Madras Ministry, he says, as a representative of popular will had urged upon the Secretary of State the immediate formation of a separate province for Andhra.

"By accepting a resolution, the All-India Congress Committee has once more reiterated its full support to the demand," adds Mr. Thirumala Rao. He hopes that "the Secretary of State will now at least take immediate steps in this behalf. Otherwise the Madras Ministry will have to bring the utmost pressure upon the Secretary of State. The movement in Andhra is kept within bounds by the faith that the Congress High Command is in entire sympathy with it. I hope that the faith will be justified".—A. P.

ECHO OF THATTA TRAGEDY

Congress M. L. A. To Defend The Accused

PESHAWAR, June 28.

Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan, M.L.A. (Central) has agreed to defend those Congressmen who were challaned under Sections 147, 107 and 332, I.P.C. in connection with the Thatta (Cambellpur) tragedy that took place on June 4 and 6.

Prominenet Congress workers of Cambellpur district met several Frontier Congress leaders to post them with full details of the tragedy in which one Red Shirt from Mardan, Syed Wali, lost his life. —United Press.

MYMENSING LANDLORDS' GRIEVANCES

MYMENSING, June 28.

A deputation on behalf of the landlords of Mymensing waited on the District Magistrate in connection with the economic distress and the education cess as also the disposal of cases relating to rent before Debt Settlement Boards.

About the cess the deputationists pointed out that acute economic distress was prevailing throughout the district and so it was not possible for the people to bear this additional burden. They suggested that the law relating to the cess should be suspended for the present.

They further pointed out that Government had introduced in certain districts a secial procedure for a speedy disposal of cases relating to rent pending before Debt Settlement Boards, and urged that this system should be introduced in this district also as early as possible.

The Magistrate assured them that he would give his attention to the matter and send his report to Government.—United Press.

Awake soothed and refreshed after a night of sound sleep induced by a drink of FRY'S 4 FOODS IN 1

You need not wake tired and listless. You need not go through the day in a half awake state. Fry's 4 Foods in 1 is the great sleep bringer and restorative. Four of the most nourishing foods in the world are blended together to make this delicious chocolate flavoured food-drink.

Drink it every day, and in all seasons. It is economical. A teaspoonful in a cup of milk is a meal in itself.

4 Foods in 1 was prescribed by 3,200 Indian Doctors.

FRY'S 4 FOODS IN 1

MALT - MILK - COCOA - LECITHIN

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OPENING OF FORWARD BLOC OFFICE

Also Presentation Of Purse To Subhas Babu To-morrow

A Public Meeting of Citizens of Bombay will be held at Framji Cawasji Institute Old Wellington Cinema at Dhobitalao to-morrow at 6 p.m. to perform the opening ceremony of the Forward Bloc Office and to present a purse off on behalf of Citizens to Desh-Gaurab Subhas Chandra Bose. As the accommodation is limited the admission will be by passes, which can be obtained from Forward Bloc Office.

Friends desirous of contributing to the purse are requested to send the contribution to:

Mr. Nathalal Parekh,
Mehrabad
20, Marine Drive,
Churchgate Reclamation
or to "FORKARD BLOC" Office,
Court House, 2nd Floor,
Carnac Road,
Bombay.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Sud 14, 1995
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 12, 1358
Parsi: Deh 28, 1708
Hightide: 11-40 23-17
Lowtide: 4-41 17 41
Sunrise: 6h 4m
Sunset: 7h 20m

Saturday, July 1.

S. S. 'Strathmore' with mails for London sails at 1 p.m.

Tuesday, July 4.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

YOUTHS' PARLIAMENT

That "The Forward Bloc Conference Is A Political Revenge" will be the subject of a debate, at the Muslim Students' Union, Blavatsky Lodge, on Saturday at 6-15 p.m. Mr. S. Adam will propose and Mr. Mohan Nadkarni will oppose. Mr. H. M. Modi, Advocate will preside.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

METRO—"Everybody Sing". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"One Fatal Night" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dushman" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Mother India" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"A Bottle of Brandy" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
BANDRA TALKIES—"You're A Sweetheart" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Sant Tukaram" Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10-15 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"You Can't Get Away with Murder". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Raja Gopichand" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Trouble Brewing" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bari-Didi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Leather Face" Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"Persons in Hiding". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Maya Bazar" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Zenobia". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Sant Tulsidas" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
DIAMOND—"Thunder" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed unregistered correspondence for United States of America per s.s. 'Pres Polk' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 11 a.m. on Saturday, the 1st July, 1939.

Correspondence other than letters and postcards for British East Africa, Tanganyika Territory, Zanzibar, Rhodesia, Nyasaland and the Union of South Africa and all correspondence for Portuguese East Africa, Seychelles and Lawrenzo Marques per s.s. 'Kenya' will be accepted at the Bombay General Post Office as shown below:—

Registered and unregistered correspondence upto 12 noon on Wednesday, the 5th July, 1939.

Parcels will also be accepted upto 5 p.m. on Tuesday, the 4th July 1939.

Correspondence other than letters and postcards for Mauritius, and all correspondence for Reunion and Madagascar Ports will also be accepted upto 12 noon on Wednesday, the 5th July 1939, for despatch by the above steamer. Letters and postcards for Mauritius specially superscribed for transmission by this steamer will also be accepted upto 12 noon on Wednesday.

MAIL FOR MAURITIUS

Registered and unregistered packet mails and superscribed registered and unregistered letters and postcards for Mauritius and all correspondence for Reunion per extra s.s. 'Akbar' via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 8-30 and 9 a.m. respectively to-day (Friday).

SHREE VILE PARLE GUJARATI MANDAL

Mr. Shantilal H. Shah, M.L.C., Solicitor, will address a meeting of the members of the Women's Branch of the Mandal on "Some Recent Legislation affecting the legal status of Hindu Women" to-morrow (Saturday) at 3-30 p.m. at Choksi Bhuwan, Nehru Road, Vile Parle.

PROHIBITION GUARDS

All the Prohibition Guards are requested to be present at the Council Hall at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Friday).

Mr. Arjun Lala, Honorary Supervisor, Prohibition Department, Ahmedabad, will speak on "Prohibition and my experiences."

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

The Monsoon Adult Education classes in several subjects will begin on July 3rd. Students may enroll at the office of the Association, Cama Institute, Apollo Street, East Museum, Bombay.

SANTA CRUZ CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS

The last day of enrolment of Volunteers is to-day. Volunteers who wish yet to join the corps should register their names at the Khadi Bhandar (Bajajwadi) if they have not yet done so.

The first general meeting of all the Volunteers enrolled will meet on Sunday the 2nd July at 9 a.m. at the residence of Shri Raghunath Shastri (Ghodbunder Road) to elect their office-bearers.

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYEES' UNION

The first Propagandistic Public Meeting on behalf of the above Union will be held to-day (Friday) at 6-15 p.m. on the Chowpatty Sands to stress upon the Workers the importance of the proposed General Strike under the presidentship of Mr. S. C. Joshi, M.A., LL.B., M.L.C. Messrs. J. M. Mehta, Jhabwala, Parulekar, R. R. Bakhale, Dr. Ambedkar and others will attend

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S ROUND

The Municipal Commissioner and the Councillors of 'A' Ward will meet near the Western Gate of the Arthur Crawford Market on Saturday, the 1st July at 7 a.m. (B.T.) to go round the Ward. Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

PAREL SPORTING CLUB

The following gentlemen among others have been elected on the Committee for the Hockey Tournaments organized by the Parel Sporting Club for the year 1939-40:—

President: Lt.-Col. S. S. Sokhey, M.D., I.M.S.

Vice-Presidents: Rev. Fr. G. Palacios, S.J., Ph.D. (Columb.), Mr. J. C. Maitra, and Mr. C. E. Rodrigues.

Hon. Secretary: Mr. Jos. Gonsalves.

Miss Renoo Roy, General Secretary, Federation of Indian Students' Societies in Europe, arrived in Bombay by s. s. Strathallan on Thursday. She is seen in the pitcture with Dr. B. C. Roy at the wharf in Bombay.

MOTION PICTURE SOCIETY

Seventh Annual General Meeting

The Seventh Annual General Meeting of the Motion Picture Society of India was held at the Society's office on Wednesday, the 28th instant. The Hon'ble Sir Rahimtoola M. Chinoy presided.

The Chairman is proposing the adoption of the Annual Report and the audited Balance Sheet of the Society thanked the Executive Committee for inviting him to accept the Presidentship of the Society in place of the late Sir Phiroze Sethna and added that he was glad to note the useful work that was being done by the Society and expressed the hope that with the co-operation of the members and the press the Society would in future continue to do everything possible to further the interests of the Industry.

After the adoption of the Report the Hon'ble Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy and Rai Bahadur Chuni Lall were re-elected President and Vice-President respectively for the ensuing year and an Executive Committee of thirteen members was also elected. With a vote of thanks to the Chairman moved by Rai Bahadur Chuni Lall the meeting terminated.

BHULABHAI LEAVES FOR JODHPUR

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai departed from Central Station on Wednesday night by Gujarat Mail for Jodhpur from where he flies to Europe by K. L. M. 'plane. He will return to Bombay in the middle of August in time for the Assembly Session. Besides his son Dhirubhai and daughter-in-law Madhuriben, he was seen off at the Station amongst several others, by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. M. M. Pakvasa, President of the Legislative Council, Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Mr. S. K Patil, Mr. Joachim Alva and Mr. Gunvant Kapadia. Mr. Desai was garlanded before his departure.

Prohibition Meeting At Dadar

Under the auspicies of the Prohibition Propaganda Board a meeting with magic lantern show has been arranged at the Drawing Hall of the Pinto Villa branch of the King George English High School, Portuguese Church Street, Dadar, to-day (Friday), at 9 p.m. sharp when Solicitor Mr. Hari Anant Thatte will preside and others will speak on Prohibition.

Dr. H. Desa Silver Jubilee Prize

The Bombay Obstetric and Gynaecological Society has selected the following subject for the Thesis for the above prize for 1939-40:—"Displacements of Uterus."

The prize is open to all medical persons registered with the Bombay Medical Council and of not more than five years standing. Time to submit the Thesis will be sometime in March 1940. Particulars may be had from Hon. Secretaries of the Society, Empire Automobile Building, Queen's Road, Bombay 4.

Beware Of Malaria

The following is a list of places in Bombay City where Anopheles stephensi, the Malaria-carrying mosquito, was detected breeding during the week ending 24th instant:

Pedder Road, No. 11 (Tub)
Gas Co. Lane, Godrej Safe Co. (Disused safe).

International Anthropologists

CALCUTTA, June 29.

The International Congress of Anthropology at its meeting at Copenhagen, have elected Dr. B. K. Chatterjee of Calcutta and Dr. A. Aiyappan of Madras as Secretaries of the Permanent Council of International Congress of Anthropology for the section in India.—A. P.

Film To Fight Drink Evil

First Of Prohibition Propaganda Pictures Produced

Six film companies are co-operating with the Prohibition Propaganda Board in conducting an effective campaign against the evil of drink, through two-reel films. The pictures, though very short, deal with the life of the drink addict and expose the manifold miseries which his family is subjected to. Well-known screen artistes have taken part in the films and the stories have been specially written by authors of repute.

The first picture produced in this series is entitled "Sharabi" (Drunkard), has been produced by Ranjit Movietone.

The six film shorts will be shown to Bombay audiences at all the important local talkie houses. The film companies which have produced the shorts include the Ranjit Company, Prabhat, Sagar, Paramount and Prakash.

ECHO OF BANDRA DRAINAGE TRAGEDY

One Accused Acquitted By High Court On Appeal

Arising from the Bandra Drainage Tragedy of last year, an appeal by Mahomed Miya Mistry was disposed of by the Officiating Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Sen at the High Court.

On February 5, 1938, five labourers were buried alive in the trenches dug in connection with the Bandra Municipality's drainage works at Ghorebunder Road.

As a sequel to the tragedy, Mr. N G. Patkar, a contractor, Mr. Kulkarni, Municipal Engineer, and Mahomed Miya Mistry, a "Mukadam," were prosecuted under section 304 A of the Penal Code with doing a negligent act such as would endanger human lives.

It was alleged by the prosecution that the tragedy was due to the negligence of the accused in omitting to take the precaution to shore the trenches.

The First Class Magistrate of Bandra convicted all the three and sentenced the first two accused to fines of Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 750; while the third was sentenced to one year's R.I. and a fine of Rs. 200, because, in the Magistrate's opinion, he was the man on the spot and was responsible for looking after the arrangements for the works.

In appeal, the Sessions Judge of Thana reduced the fine of the first accused to Rs. 1,000 on the ground that the Magistrate had no jurisdiction to award a fine beyond this limit. The sentences of the other two accused were confirmed.

The third accused approached the High Court in revision.

In acquitting the petitioner, their lordships observed that he was only a "Mukadam" drawing Rs. 45 per month and it was no part of his duty to take the necessary precautions for the safety of the workers. There was no evidence to show that the man was properly qualified to look after engineering works of this kind, and he had merely to carry out the instructions of others who were more directly concerned with the arrangements.

Under the circumstances, their lordships held that the petitioner could not be held to be guilty of negligence.

Mr. G. C. O'Gorman with Mr. B. G. Fonseca and Mr. K. T. Sule appeared for the petitioner and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

CHRISTIAN SUPPORT TO PROHIBITION

Under the auspices of the Nationalist Christian Party a Public Meeting of Indian Christians (Both Protestants and Catholics) will be held to support the cause of Prohibition. The meeting will be held on Sunday, July 2nd at 11 a.m., at the Indo-Lusitano Hall (Dabul) Burrows Lane, Girgaum, next to Vanguard Studio.

The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Minister for Law and Order, will preside.

Amongst the speakers will be:—

Dr. Clifford Manshardt, Director of Nagpada Neighbourhood House and Director, Sir Dorab Tata School of Social Service.

Mr. Ignatius Fonseca, Editor, Anglo-Lusitano and President, Goa Congress Committee.

Rev. S. J. R. Ramdas, B.A., B.T., Principal, American Mission High School.

Mrs. Violet Alva, M.A., LL.B., Advocate.

Mr. S. B. D'Silva, M.A., LL.B. Vice-President, National Seamen's Union and ex-Principal, St. Sebastian Goan High School.

Mr. J. S. S. Malelu, Ex-President, Indian Christian Association.

Mr. Joachim Alva, Advocate.

BREACH OF TRUST CHARGE AGAINST TRUSTEES

Consent Decree In High Court Suit

Mr. B. J. Wadia at the High Court heard the suit filed by Ratansey Danjee and another against Hirjee Kanjee and others in connection with a dispute over certain trust properties belonging to the Cutchi Dussa Oswal Jain community.

The plaintiffs stated that under a decree passed by the High Court in 1890, a trust deed was executed in respect of a public trust called Narsinath Charities which included properties worth Rs. 3,13,000, Government Securities of the value of Rs. 67,000, jewellery, cash and a "dharamshala" at Palitana. The defendants were the present trustees.

It was alleged by the plaintiffs that before 1930, the fourth defendant had used some part of the trust funds for his own use, and the other defendants did not try to recover the same from him, which amounted to criminal negligence on their part.

It was further stated that the defendants as trustees had filed a suit, involving an expenditure of Rs. 12,500, to recover a small sum belonging to the trust from one Velji Pasaya at Cutch. The plaintiffs learnt that nothing was recovered from Velji and therefore the defendants were liable to make good the expense incurred after this unnecessary suit. Moreover, the defendants had not published the annual accounts of the trust.

The plaintiffs also made other allegations of breach of trust against the defendants and prayed that in the interest of the charities the defendants should be removed from their offices as trustees.

THE DEFENCE

The first, second and third defendants denied the allegations. They stated that the suit against Velji had been filed after consulting the Advocate General and as a result of it, the trustees had succeeded in getting possession of a certain property.

The defendants further explained that they were publishing the accounts of the trust for several years together.

CONSENT DECREE

After the suit had proceeded for some time, a compromise was reached between the parties.

Under the consent decree, it was declared that the first defendant had resigned, while the third defendant was removed from his office. The first plaintiff and the second defendant were appointed as trustees. The costs of the plaintiffs and the first and second defendants were ordered to come out of the trust properties.

A CORRECTION.

Mr. D. R. D. Wadia writes:—An error crept into my letter on "the 60M. band of All-India Radio Service" published by the "Chronicle". Mr. Goyder of All-India Radio did not visit the Dutch East Indies on a tour of their Broadcast Stations "at the expense of the Dutch Manufacturers".

I regret the error.

Beauty's Beauty Secret

"A mannequin *must* have a flawless complexion," says lovely Miss D. Sarsfield. The secret is not in expensive creams and lotions, but in knowing the simple natural laws of skin beauty.

Remember that your skin consists of several layers and that the cause of all the "muddy" and dull complexions is that minute particles of the worn-out, dried-up outer cuticle remain to clog up the pores and stifle the young skin underneath. Just get from any chemist, store or bazaar some pure Mercolized Wax and gently rub it in with the finger tips before you go to bed. While you sleep the Mercolized Wax willabe softly, imperceptibly dissolving away all those tiny particles of old, worn-out skin, leaving the fresh young skin healthy, clear and beautiful and several shades lighter. It is simply amazing how this natural way transcends all artificial means and lotions. But be sure to get Mercolized Wax (containing no animal fat) and follow the instructions on the jar.

Mercolized Wax

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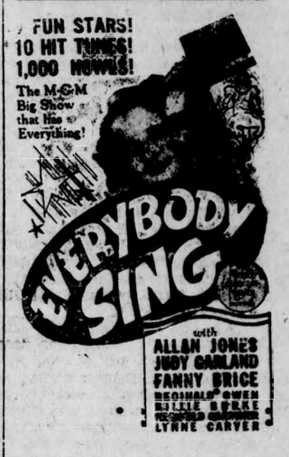
TELEPHONE 31046



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PHONE: 22519

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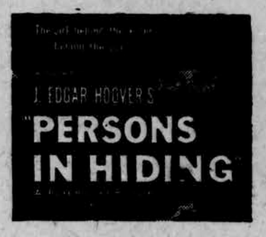

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1939

TIMELY ADVICE

The statement issued by the Standing Committee of the All-India States' People's Conference on the present situation in the States deserves to be seriously considered by all interested in the States. It has been found necessary, says the Committee, because during the last few months "the position in the States has undergone a steady deterioration and the condition of the people there has worsened" and because "the Committee's advice is sought as to what should be done now." It briefly reviews the deterioration due to the rising tide of repression in many States. And it pertinently points out that the responsibility for "gross misrule and oppression must rest equally with the Paramount Power" and the States concerned. Referring in particular to the "organised gangsterism" in Limbdi, the statement points out how thousands of people had to migrate from the State and how "their property in the villages has been confiscated and sold by the State for the sole offence of migration," and how "this was done while the Paramount Power looked on and by its acquiescence gave the Rulers and the people to understand that it was a consenting party to the misdeeds." Similarly referring to the terrible repression in the Orissa States, the Committee states: "We must, therefore, hold the British Government directly responsible for everything that has happened in these Orissa States and for all the tyranny and misrule that flourish there." The Paramount Power is undoubtedly the root cause of the recent set-back in the situation in the States and that is one main reason why special preparation is necessary for a struggle against both the autocracy in the States and the imperialism that supports it.

Prepare First

It is curious that though the review of recent months is comprehensive and extends to about five columns and though the most important event in these months is the new lead given by Gandhiji to the States people, there is no express reference to it in the review. The Committee would have done a service to the States people by clearly explaining and supporting Gandhiji's lead in view of the persistent and malicious misrepresentation of it by some of its critics. Failure to do so in the circumstances is likely to confuse many people in the States. However, the Committee has done well to give to the States people nearly the same advice as is the essence of Gandhiji's lead namely, that Satyagraha should not be started light-heartedly without adequate preparation The Committee says: "The lesson of Rajkot is that the people must rely on their own strength and organisation; they may not expect the burden to be carried by others. If they are not strong enough, they will fail, whatever help from outside they might get. Therefore organisation is necessary in each State and between the States. This is the primary need. A struggle must not be prematurely launched without readiness for it." This advice is in accordance both with Gandhiji's lead and the Congress policy towards the States, though the Congress will of course give due help to the States people wherever it is possible and necessary.

People Must Decide

As regards the question who is to decide when and in what form Satyagraha is to be started in any particular State, the Committee states that the question "must ultimately be decided by the people of the States concerned" as "the responsibility for this decision and for giving effect to it must rest with them," though the States' People's Conference "will give help wherever possible." This is a sound policy so far as it goes. But the Committee goes on to say: "The States' People's Conference does not wish to come in the way of any such Satyagraha where deliberately resolved upon by the people concerned." We trust it is understood that, though the final decision may rest with the people of the States concerned, the Conference will warn them against Satyagraha when it thinks the warning is necessary. And if in any State Satyagraha should degenerate into violence the Conference ought to condemn it and even oppose it in all feasible ways in the interests of States in general.

Britain's Memoradum

There is nothing new in the Memorandum which the British Government have sent to Germany on the subject of the termination of the Anglo-German Naval Agreement. The arguments, the observations—and the assurances—are a repetition of what the British Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary have recently been saying in their speeches. The memorandum, therefore, does not need any comment. And, indeed, it has already been answered by Germany. What is pertinent to the situation is the answer, we mean Dr. Goebbel's speeches and the atrocious anti-British campaign in the German Press—a collective outburst more virulent and more vulgar than ever before. This answer makes it clear that the Nazis are in no mood to listen to pleadings and assurances except on their own condition.

And they are giving expression to that mood in practical activities in Danzig. Is Britain ready to discharge her obligations in Danzig, or, as we wondered, in discussing Mr. Butler's very curious statement, she is going to betray them? Nazi Germany is rapidly mobilising her forces and perfecting her preparations for a "show down." This is so obvious that the British Press itself has seen it. The London "Times," the unofficial organ of Mr. Chamberlain's opinions, has not yet spoken, which is rather significant. But even a paper like Lord Beaverbrook's "Daily Express" says: "The news from Danzig is meant to alarm us out that game will not work and if we cannot avoid a European war we must endure it." Any attack on the position of Danzig, whether from without or within, involves the British guarantee to Poland. Will Britain accept it as such or will she avoid a war and endure German aggression?

Inconsistent

The reported decision of the Government of Ceylon not even to postpone their programme of repatriating Indian daily paid workers is most regrettable. In view of the Congress resolution to send Pandit Jawaharlal to the country on a mission of peace, the Government's decision seems lacking in courtesy. However, it is gratifying to learn from Pandit Jawaharlal himself that the decision makes no difference in his proposed visit to Ceylon. The Government have assured him of a "cordial welcome" and he relies on the obvious fact that an amicable settlement will be a great advantage both to India and Ceylon while "any other result is fraught with grave consequences for both the countries." We trust he will be able to impress this fact upon the Government of Ceylon. And we still hope the Government will stay their hands about the repatriation scheme. Failure to do so is hardly consistent with the cordial welcome they have vouchsafed to Pandit Nehru.

Tientsin Incident

(By CHEN I-WAN)

(Our Far Eastern Correspondent), internationally-known artist, traveller and political commentator, son of China's most famous Foreign Minister, Eugene Chen, descended from a romance between one of Napoleon's officers and a beautiful West Indian).

The Tientsin incident is the prelude to the new world crisis. No one can hope to describe the atmosphere of tense excitement prevailing throughout the coastal cities and the International Concessions. All, Japanese, Chinese and Europeans alike, sense the commencement of planetary tragedy.

The Central Government has very full information of what goes on inside the puppet governments and the Japanese General Staff. The fact that half the Nanking puppet government were suddenly poisoned at a banquet (not with the knowledge of the Central Government, but by some of the swarming patriotic Chinese who have penetrated the Japanese administrative apparatus) shows how closely watched are the enemy's movements from within his own camp.

Testing British Strength

It is known that a plan is being operated to test the British strength to the uttermost. Tientsin has been chosen because it is farthest North, within the inner circle of Japan's arms, and because it is the concession with least American interests, thus offering a chance to split the foreign Powers.

But the real purpose of this crisis, which preludes even more severe attacks, is to plunge Britain into grave difficulties in the Far East where she is weakest, at the moment when Hitler intends to "solve" the Polish and Balkan questions.

Great play has been made in Tokyo recently of their "refusal" to join the Axis Alliance, as long as Russia is not allied to the democracies. This is nonsense, but excellent diplomacy for the Axis. Japan is so weak that she is tied as inexorably as Italy to Hitler's plans, and for the same reason. Her only fear is the Triple Pact, which would throw against her the East Air Fleet of 1,000 'planes

(Continued on page 14, col. 4)

Economic Snapshots Of Rumania

BY VICTOR CALENCU (OUR BALKAN CORRESPONDENT)

THERE is still time to rescue Rumania's people from economic and political bondage to the Nazis. But Mr. Chamberlain, clinging to the policy of "a free hand for Hitler in Eastern Europe" does nothing in this direction.

Population 19.4 millions, of which about 3.6 millions is urban and 15.8 millions rural population.

Most important export is oil, of which about 8 million metric tons are produced annually—the largest production in Europe outside the U.S.S.R. The oil is worked principally by foreign capital, the most important company being the Steaua Romana (Anglo-French). It is estimated that the biggest share of oilfield capital (36 per cent) is held by Anglo-Dutch interests (Royal Dutch Shell and Anglo-Iranian Petroleum). The oil is the chief object of the German economic drive

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Other important exports are wheat (1/4 of total exports) and maize. Minerals include iron and copper ores and salt; these are not at present worked on any considerable scale.

For the past four years the Nazis had been trying to increase penetration of Rumania by barter methods, but without much success, Rumania preferring to trade for free currency with Czechoslovakia, etc. But since the annexation of Austria and Czechoslovakia, the Greater Reich provides 49 per cent of Rumania's imports and takes 36 per cent of her exports, while Britain takes 11 per cent and France 4 per cent. Since Germany does not pay in free currency but only in goods, this has made Rumanian economy largely dependent on Germany, despite the fact that hitherto foreign capital in Rumania has been chiefly French and British.

The political rule in Rumania is now a royal dictatorship, established by King Carol in February, 1938. Before that the so-called "Liberal" Tatarescu Government (which in fact ruled chiefly by decree and persecuted anti-Fascists) had allowed the German-financed, anti-Semitic Iron Guard and the Nazi press to conspire against Rumanian independence. When shortly afterwards Carol dissolved the Iron Guard and arrested its leaders, it was officially reported that the organisation was armed with machine-guns, carbines and bombs, and a widespread spy network, and was financed from Germany. Among those arrested was M. Jonescu, I.G. Farben agent at Bucharest, and managing director of the Iron Guard's paper (I.G. Farben is the great German cartel).

In November, 1938, Carol paid a visit to London, following the Munich agreement, and attempted to obtain a loan and commercial agreements, but without success; the policy of Munich and "a free hand in the East for Hitler" was still being pushed through. Immediately on his return to Rumania Carol summarily executed the Iron Guard leaders—a severe blow to their masters in Germany.

In March Rumania was presented by Hitler with an "economic ultimatum" backed up by troop movements. At first resistance was proclaimed, then, when it became clear that Britain and France were not prepared to come to Rumania's assistance, regarding her as a "natural" prey of the Nazis, the agreement was signed.

Under the terms of the agreement (23-3-39) the economy of Rumania comes largely under German control. An "economic plan" was arranged to cover several years, main points being:

(1) Increase of Rumania's agricultural production, and, in particular, direction of this production to German needs. This refers, for example, to development of soya bean growing introduced into Rumania by I.G. Farben in 1936, to meet German lack of vegetable oils.

(2) Formation of German-Rumanian companies to exploit iron ore, chromium, manganese and bauxite, and develop an aluminium industry.

(3) A German-Rumanian company to be formed to work and distribute petroleum.

Rumanian oil to-day provides 20 per cent of Italy's needs and 10 per cent. of Germany's but only 3 per cent of the United Kingdom's. Complete control of the wells would give Germany 7-8 million tons a year, or about half to one-third of Germany's war-time needs.

(4) In return, Germany to supply machinery and equipment for mining and industrial development, and armaments for the Rumanian forces. The supply of arms is, of course, a well-known step to political and military control; already Germany arms Greece and Bulgaria. Formerly Rumanian armaments were supplied by Skoda (French-Czechoslovak)—which is now in Greater Germany. It is, however, unlikely that machinery will in fact be provided: for Germany's policy is not to let the Balkan countries develop new industries of their own, in competition with Germany, but to keep them as backward storehouses of raw materials.

★

It would be a mistake even now to write off Rumania as henceforward Hitler's property. On March 31st Rumania made a new trade agreement with France, under which petroleum exports to France will be doubled and other concessions made. There is still time to rescue Rumania's people from economic and political bondage to the Nazis. But Mr. Chamberlain, clinging to the policy of "a free hand for Hitler in Eastern Europe" does nothing in this direction.

Frankly Speaking . . .

Daladier's Speech

The Italian Press is angry with M. Daladier and shrieks that his speech, proroguing the Chamber is "ultra-alarmist and bellicose." This is not surprising. Aggressors expect their would-be victims to be meek and humble. What could be more shocking to these aggressors than be given a medicine as strong as their own? It was high time too that firm words were addressed to them. In this connection it is interesting to note the self-conscious comment of a British paper to the effect that "nothing quite so emphatic as M. Daladier's speech yesterday has been spoken by British Ministers." The paper pleads, however, on behalf of their "studied reserve." But we are that it admits that "our determination, if necessary, to fight" is in doubt.

A Curious Statement

What exactly did Britain's Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs mean when he told the House of Commons that "the position of Danzig at the moment is not quite clear?" He made matters worse by adding that the week, which the Nazi Party is going to celebrate in the middle of July, "would provide an opportunity to Dr. Goebbels, the German Propaganda Minister, to visit the Free City and deliver a speech on the international position of Danzig." The international position of Danzig has been clear for the last twenty years. What has been even more clear is that if any clarification of its status is ever needed, it is to be done by the League of Nations. Mr. Butler seems to imply that Germany has the right to define it. Why? Is this a subtle prelude to another betrayal, another treachery? Is Britain preparing to let in Nazi Germany by the backdoor?

Indian History By Indians

Dr. Rajendra Prasad's appeal for funds for the compilation of a standard history of India by Indians deserves liberal response. For, while great credit must be given to many Western historians who have done considerable research in Indian history, it is undeniable, as Rajen Babu remarks, that a nation's history is best written by its own sons and daughters and it should be a humiliation for us if we depend upon foreigners for the knowledge of our own past. The public, however, should know more of the proposed plan to write the new history of India, on what scale it is to be written and who is to organise the work and publish the book or books. A fairly detailed prospectus is highly desirable.

Treatment Of Jamnalal

The stalemate in the Jaipur situation is extremely regrettable. The negotiations, which were recently initiated between the Prajamandal and the State authorities, have once again broken down and the situation is thus bound to worsen. This is particularly deplorable in view of the new technique introduced by Mahatma Gandhi in dealing with the States' question. As Mahatma Gandhi himself observed in a recent article in the "Harijan," the demands of the Jaipur Prajamandal are the minimum possible and there can be no question of their being further watered down. Even if, however, the Jaipur Darbar is determined to maintain its admantine attitude for the sake of prestige, it can at least treat the political prisoners more humanely. Even Shri Jamnalal Bajaj is virtually kept in solitary confinement and though his health has been gradually worsening he is not allowed a companion. He is reported to be suffering from severe gout and his blood pressure also is above normal. In the circumstances it is to be hoped that the Jaipur authorities will allow a companion of his own choice to be near Mr. Bajaj, so as to facilitate the medical treatment prescribed for him.

"Indian Sugar"

The June Number of "Indian Sugar", published for the Indian Sugar Syndicate Limited with the usual monthly features, gives important statistical information regarding world production from 1900 to date. The figures given in the consolidated statement show production sales and stocks of the Syndicate and enable the reader to judge the activity in the market. The editorial articles deal with sugar-cane prices, a subject which is now widely discussed in this country. The cost of cane represents on an average about 52 per cent. of the total cost of manufacture. The price of cane is a matter of vital importance. The United Provinces and Bihar Governments have taken special care to protect sugar-cane growers, and a Sub-Committee appointed by the U. P. Sugar Control Board is now investigating the subject. The interests of manufacturers, grower and consumer need careful consideration and the findings of the Committee are anxiously awaited.

A Thought For The Day

LONDON, June 18.

DRAKE, you may remember, insisted on playing bowls as the enemy were approaching; and he has received abounding praise for it ever since.

NERO, in circumstances of national peril, insisted on playing the fiddle; and lasting obloquy has been heaped upon his name.

An example, maybe, of the notorious difference in the Englishman's attitude to sport and art.

But I have often wondered—if Nero had been an Englishman, should we not have extolled his fiddle-British insouciance and phlegm?

—Mr. A. P. Herbert, M.P. in the "Sunday Graphic."

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Old age doesn't always bring wisdom, but wisdom always brings old age.

* * *

A divorced woman is entitled to the name of widow, but she can't keep off the grass.

* * *

Never judge a man by his relatives—they are not of his own selection.

* * *

After a woman has had five husbands in as many years, the task of making a name for herself begins to grow monotonous

* * *

The man who brings home the mutton is not always the one who eats it.

* * * *

All's fair in love and war, but the cut rates in a railway fare.

TÊTE-A-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT

Our Government has a perfect right to conceal part of the truth. Do you suppose that, when I write in the "Volkischer Beobachter" about England I say all I could say about them? Or about Poland? More of Germany's victories have been won by the pen than by the sword!

—Dr. Goebbels.

* * * *

Why the Muslim League is opposed to Federation is, complains Sir Abdul Halim Ghaznavi, "difficult to understand and this difficulty is experienced not only by outsiders but even by those who are members of the League."

We sympathise with both the outsiders and the insiders. The Muslim Leaguer is certainly very difficult to understand both in the policies that he pursues and in the attitudes that he strikes.

But so far as Sir A. H. Ghaznavi's difficulty in understanding opposition to Federation is concerned, we think there is no difficulty in understanding *that*.

* * * *

The prominent Arab opponent of the Grand Mufti who was unfortunately shot dead at Nazareth was accompanied by "his British police body guard".

We have always suspected a fairly substantial catch in the well-known Arab support to the Palestine Mandatory and his policies.

* * * *

General Homma, the Japanese Commander in Tientsin, has instructed his sentries not to submit Britons to "stripping".

For which Mr. Chamberlain should tender his humble thanks.

* * * *

Mr. Churchill wishes he "could convince Herr Hitler of the fact that the British Empire has reached the limit of its patience".

He should better begin by convincing the rulers of "the British Empire".

* * * *

Churchill, incidentally, praises Herr Hitler for "your life's work in raising Germany from prostration".

And razing German Jews, Workers, Liberals and Catholics to prostration.

* * * *

Mr. Chamberlain does not propose to make any representations to the German Government regarding the treatment meted out to the conciliatory speeches of British "statesmen" by Goebbels and the Nazi Press.

Has the British Premier really and truly decided that he has had enough?

* * * *

The best contribution that Britishers can make to peace is, thinks Mr. Anthony Eden, "not only to be tough but to look tough, to talk tough and to act tough".

This is a tough proposition and Mr. Chamberlain may well retort that Eden demands two too many tough-toughs.

* * * *

Some sensation seems to have been caused in Calcutta over the mystery of a meeting between Mr. Fazlul Haq and Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose.

Personally, we don't think there should be any mystery about it. Obviously Mr. Sarat Bose called on, and was closeted with Mr. Haq to return the compliment paid by the Frontier Muslim Leaguers to Subhas Babu.

* * * *

The girl student was trying to freeze out the young man who wanted to marry her. Said she: "Circumstances compel me to decline a marital arrangement with a man of no pecuniary resources".

"Er", he stammered. "I don't get you".

"That's what I'm telling you!" was the icy reply.

Peril In Attempt At Far Eastern Munich

China Warns European Powers Against Any Compromise With Japan

CHUNGKING, June 29.

THE FOREIGN MINISTER MR. WANG-CHUNG-HUI BROADCAST TO EUROPE WARNING THE EUROPEAN POWERS OF THE PERIL OF ANY COMPROMISE WITH JAPAN OVER THEIR RIGHTS, INTERESTS AND POWERS IN CHINA.

IT WAS JAPAN'S FIXED POLICY TO MONOPOLISE AND RESERVE ASIA EXCLUSIVELY TO HERSELF, HE SAID.

JAPAN'S UNDECLARED WAR ON CHINA HAS NOW ASSUMED A NEW ASPECT CONSISTING OF JAPANESE-INSTIGATED CAMPAIGN TO SEIZE ALL FOREIGN CONCESSIONS AND SETTLEMENTS IN CHINA AND DRIVE OUT WESTERN INTERESTS FROM THIS CONTINENT.—Reuter.

ANGLO-JAPANESE NEGOTIATIONS

Food Supplies Continue To Be Permitted In Tientsin

TIENTSIN, June 29.

The Superintending British Consul, Major Herbert, and the Japanese Consul, Mr. Tanaka, are leaving for Tokio to participate in the Anglo-Japanese negotiations.

The food situation in the British concession continues to improve and large supplies are allowed to enter.

The food carriers are experiencing very little delay at the barriers.—Reuter.

JAPANESE GIVE NOTICE TO MISSION HOSPITAL TO QUIT

PEIPING, June 29.

Japanese military authorities are reported to have given the British Anglican Mission a week's notice to vacate their hospital in Tatung in Shansi offering 70,000 dollars for a property worth 400 thousand.—Reuter.

CHINA RECONSTRUCTING HER COTTON MILLS

Loss Of 70 p. c. Textile Strength In War

CHUNGKING.

China has lost seventy per cent of her textile strength, according to figures published by "New Economics", a leading economic fortnightly.

Sixty cotton mills are stated to have been either destroyed or seized by the Japanese, or mortgaged or sold to foreign interests. Of these 10 were totally destroyed and 12 badly damaged.

The total loss is estimated at 100,000,000 dollars since the start of hostilities in China, the losses including 1,800,000 spindles and 18,000 looms.

In spite of this severe blow, the periodical says, the Chinese cotton industry is gradually recovering. In that part of China free from Japanese control there are 200,000 spindles and 1,000 looms.

In the two foreign settlements in Shanghai eight new mills have recently been established. New mills are being set up near Chungking and in Yunnan, while the Bank of China is also financing new mills in Hunan and Shensi provinces.

With the Chinese mills in foreign areas in Shanghai and Tientsin, China will still have over 1,000,000 spindles, or roughly 40 per cent of her pre-war strength.

ANGLO-FRENCH DEFENCE IN FAR EAST

Success Of Singapore Conference

SINGAPORE, June 29.

The Defence Conference was completely successful, Admiral De Coux, Commander-in-Chief of the French Naval Forces in the Far East, told Reuter's correspondent.

He added that the British and French Commanders-in-Chief are expected to meet periodically to examine the situation.—Reuter.

15 Japanese Bombers Cross Frontier

Two Bombers Brought Down, Others Retire

MOSCOW, June 28.

Fifteen Japanese bombers escorted by fighters again crossed the Manchukuo-Mongolian Frontier in the Lake Buhor area, says the Official News Agency.

Anti-aircraft guns shot down two bombers, fighters took off to attack the invaders but the latter retired to Manchukuo without engaging in battle.—Reuter.

RUSSIAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES AT TOKIO RECALLED

MOSCOW, June 29.

M. Smetanin, Charge d'Affaires at Tokyo has been recalled to Moscow. No reason is indicated, but foreign observers believe that he is returning to report and learn the latest views of the Government regarding Far Eastern affairs.—Reuter.

Blow To Italian Cotton Exports

Exports To Egypt Will Be Reduced By Nine-Tenths

LONDON, June 28

Fears are expressed in commercial circles that the new Egyptian policy of protecting the home cotton industry will strike a severe blow to Italian exports to Egypt.

The system of quotas under consideration of the Egyptian Senate will if applied reduce Italian sales of cotton fabrics to Egypt by nine-tenths. Uncertainty caused by the premature announcement of the new quota law is said to be paralysing the markets.—Reuter.

Br. Trans-Atlantic Air Service

LONDON, June 29.

Sir Charles Kingsleywood stated that he hoped to start a regular British Trans-Atlantic Air Service beginning from August with an air liner once a week in each direction.—Reuter.

World Achievement

Flying Caterpillars

A small sealed tin was placed in the ice-box aboard the Imperial Airways flying-boat Champion, when it left Southampton for Australia one day in April, 1938.

There is nothing very startling in that information, for a tin, after all, is only a tin. But the contents of the tin were rather odd.

Inside the tin was a vacuum flask. It held 65 sleeping specimens of 'anaitis efformata' and 'plagiata.' With these sleeping beauties was to be found a thermometer.

The sleepers were caterpillars, travelling in first-class style. They were to be set to earn their keep in Australia, where their work was to destroy the St. John's Wort, a weed which is worrying sheep-farmers in New South Wales and Victoria.

The weed was introduced to Australia in 1870, and when it is eaten by sheep it causes a skin disease which seriously affects the wool. As these caterpillars are known to feed upon this weed, it is hoped that they will be able to help Australian farmers.

The caterpillars were collected at Box Hill (Surrey) and were placed in the vacuum flask at a temperature of 35 degrees. Throughout the journey the ice-water dripped on the container, fresh supplies of ice being taken on board at every port of call. These elaborate precautions were taken in the hope that the caterpillars would sleep until they arrived at Canberra.

BRITAIN AND DOMINION PRESS

Inskip's Address To Empire Press Union Conference

LONDON, June 29.

Sir Thomas Inskip addressed the Empire Press Union Conference to-day.

He emphasised the importance of maintaining close contact between the different parts of the British Commonwealth in order to facilitate a continual exchange of news and views.

BASED ON MISCONCEPTION

"Sometimes it is said that the Dominions are not sufficiently consulted on some parts of our foreign policy", said Sir Thomas Inskip referring to the conversations, which took place from time to time with the High Commissioners of the Dominions. "That criticism is generally based on a misconception".

Sir Thomas Inskip declared that the Government would be ready to give the Dominions press the same facilities as given to the British press if they so desired it and if anyone thought it useful that there should be private discussions between Dominion journalists and himself, he would be only too happy to place himself at their disposal.

FORMIDABLE OBSTACLES

Sir Thomas dealing with the position of the press in helping in the exchange of news and views, said that he realised that there were formidable obstacles in the way, including the cable rates. The reductions recently made would have done good but lower rate was by no means the whole of the story having regard to the importance of background news.—Reuter.

PLEA FOR PENNY RATE

LONDON, June 29.

The Empire Press Union Conference adopted a resolution recording appreciation of the application, though limited by the Cable and Wireless Company of a flat Empire press-rate of two pence and a farthing a word but expressing the hope that means would be found for the eventual adoption of a penny rate to encourage background, without which it was impossible to give interpretative matter essential to the widely sought ideal of well-informed Empire mind on Imperial and International affairs.

The Council of the E. P. U. was requested to continue its efforts in that direction bearing in mind the special position of Canada and South Africa.—Reuter.

INDIAN PRESS CRITICISED

Difficulties Of News-Gathering

LONDON, June 29.

Mr. Wordsworth (India) addressing the Empire Press Union said "There was strong opposition to British foreign policy in India. While the Nationalist papers traditionally found fault with the British Government, they were also bitterly antagonistic to the dictators and got out of the difficulty by asking whether British character had deteriorated."

Mr. Wordsworth pointed out the difficulty in obtaining the background news in India and quoted the case of Gold Standard when, he said, Government officials would not say what was going to happen to the rupee. He declared that considering the small resources and limitations from centres of opinion the Indian Press, both British and Indian, seldom made serious mistakes.—Reuter.

APPEAL TO VICEROY AND GOVERNOR

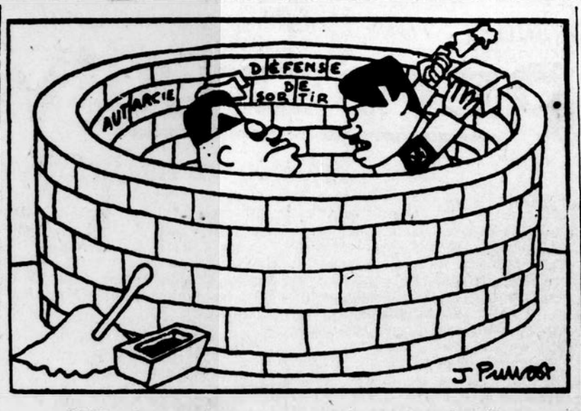
Victuallers' Plea For Intervention In Prohibition

BOMBAY, Thursday.

An appeal to the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay to intervene in the matter of enforcement of Prohibition on August 1 was made to-day on behalf of the Bombay Licensed Victuallers' Association.

The Association has also urged that the Bombay Government may be asked to purchase the remaining stock of foreign liquor which will be lying with the dealers.

The decision to make this representation was taken at a special meeting of the Association convened for considering the Bombay Government's final intimation that Prohibition would be enforced on August 1 and that dealers will have to make arrangements regarding their stock.



"This is so that we can't be encircled."
(Courtesy: "Le Canard Euchaine," Paris).

NAVAL AGREEMENT MEMORANDUM CLARIFIES ISSUES

Britain Will Be Hostile To Germany Only If Latter Commits Aggression

LONDON, June 28.

The text of the Memorandum on the termination of the Anglo-German Naval Agreement, which was handed to Herr Von Ribbentrop by the British Embassy in Berlin published by the Foreign Office to-night says that it is not the case that in whatever part of Europe Germany might be involved in war, Britain must always take an attitude hostile to Germany.

Britain could only be hostile if Germany committed an act of aggression against another country.

The Memorandum opens with the statement that the German Government justify the termination of the naval agreements on the ground that the attitude of His Majesty's Government showed that they now held the view that in whatever part of Europe Germany might be involved in a war-like conflict Britain must always be hostile to Germany even where English interests were not touched.

After stating that Britain could only be hostile to Germany if the latter committed an act of aggressing. The Memorandum emphasises that the political decisions involving guarantees by Britain to certain countries could only operate if the countries concerned were attacked by Germany.

The description of British policy as encirclement is unjustified and indicates misunderstanding and misreading of British purposes which must be corrected.

The recent action of Germany to incorporate certain territories in the Reich undoubtedly resulted in great increase of anxiety in many quarters. The subsequent actions by the United Kingdom were designed to contribute to a removal of this anxiety.

The memorandum draws attention to the confusion regarding cruiser size arising from Germany's expression of the desire that the qualitative provisions of the 1937 Agreement should remain unaffected, and asks Germany to confirm the assumption that the limit to which Germany intends to adhere is eight thousand tons and 6.1 inch guns.—Reuter.

NAZI BOSSES EXAMINE MEMORANDUM

Written In Provocative Way, Says Journal

BERLIN, June 28.

Herr Hitler, Herr von Ribbentrop and other leaders were immediately informed of the British memorandum.

Conferences immediately took place and the memorandum was carefully examined in its context and issued to the press.

The first comment is contained in the "Voelkischer Beobachter" which is wholly negative. It asserts that the British note is no contribution to peace but only justifies the cancellation of the pact.

The newspaper describes the memorandum as "written in a provocative way" and says that it merely denies the encirclement policy and "speaks in one meagre sentence cloaked in unfriendly terms of willingness to negotiate."—Reuter.

DANZIG SPARK MAY LEAD TO WORLD CONFLAGRATION

4,000 German Troops Already In City: Gas Masks Also Supplied

LONDON, June 29.

The morning papers give great prominence to the British Memorandum particularly emphasising the declaration that Britain does not desire encirclement of Germany, but the papers at the same time equally feature the serious situation in Danzig where 4,000 German Officers and men are reported to have entered the City in the past 24 hours.

It is believed they will assist in the formation of a Volunteer Corps.

It is reported that special arrangements have also been made for the supply of gas masks to the Danzig Police and Germans, who have arrived from East Prussia.

Ahrar Support For Congress

M. Habibur Rehman Asks Frontier Muslims To Protect Hindus

PESHAWAR, June 28.

Addressing a largely attended public meeting in Afghan Park last night Maulana Habibur Rehman, President of the All-India Majlis-i-Ahrar, who has come to the Frontier to inquire into the recent clash between villagers and Khaksars at Akora Khatak, made a fervent appeal to the Muslims of the province to safeguard the interests—political, social and religious—of the Hindus and endeavour to create a feeling of confidence and trust in them.

MORAL DUTY

Alluding to the case of Muslim minority in Hindu majority province, the Maulana asked what would be their feeling if the Hindus terrorised the Muslims and deprived them of their fundamental rights. The Hindus were in a microscopic minority in the Frontier, the Maulana continued, and it was the moral duty of the majority community to ensure complete safety of life and property of the minority.

The Maulana voiced his opposition to all pro-Imperialist organisations in the country and declared that the Majlis-i-Ahrar would support the Congress to the last man.—A.P.

SENATE PASSES RELIEF BILL

WASHINGTON, June 29.

The Senate has passed the 1,735 million dollar Relief Bill, after including additional appropriations of 73 million dollars. The Bill will now be reconsidered by the House of Representatives.—Reuter.

BRITISH PRESS OPINIONS

The "News Chronicle" in an editorial on the British memorandum says that Nazis would be gravely deluding themselves if they imagine that an attempt by the Corps to take possession of Danzig by force would not involve Poland and therefore Britain in military measures.

The "Daily Telegraph" gravely states, "War is not yet inevitable but it hangs on an incalculable hazard—the caprice or obsession of one man. None can predict how his mind will work and therefore it behoves others to prepare for the worst.

The "Daily Herald" in an editorial states, "It may take the form of a military coup that could hardly fail to precipitate a crisis of the gravest character. Herr Hitler is not concerned for a settlement in Danzig but for a new triumph.

If the Danzig coup comes, it will be a challenge to Europe which cannot be avoided a second time by the methods of Munich.

Even the usually optimistic "Daily Express" says the news from Danzig is meant to alarm us but that the game will not work and if we cannot avoid a European war we must endure it.—Reuter.

Another Big Fire In London

Defence Volunteers Help Fighting Thames-side Warehouse Blaze

12 Escape By Leaping On To Mudbanks Of River

LONDON: June 28.

THE CITY OF LONDON THIS AFTERNOON EXPERIENCED THIRD BIG FIRE IN SUCCESSIVE DAYS.

It occurred in Upper Thames Street, on the river side of an ironmonger's warehouse and show rooms, within a few hundred yards of the fire on Monday, in which a girl-typist lost her life.

The site of all the three fires within the area is officially specified as a Danger Zone and hence given priority in fire-fighting services.

WITHIN A FEW MINUTES 150 FIREMEN WERE DIRECTING CASCADES OF WATER FROM THE LAND SIDE, WHILE FIRE-FLOATS OPERATED FROM THE THAMES.

A DOZEN MEN ESCAPE THE BLAZING WAREHOUSE BY LEAPING ON TO THE MUDBANKS OF THE RIVER.

As last night, members of the Auxiliary Fire Service, which is a new Volunteer National Defence Organisation, helped to fight the flames.

The firemen wearing Oxygen Breathing Apparatus strove to prevent their spread to the adjoining wharves, and after two hours the outbreak was subdued and isolated.

FOUR FIREMEN, INCLUDING ONE VOLUNTEER WERE TAKEN TO HOSPITAL AND WERE ABLE TO LEAVE AFTER TREATMENT.

Police Chiefs and Fire Brigade Experts investigated the cause of the outbreak.

The Manager of the company, owning the warehouse said that HE HAD NO REASON TO SUSPECT INCENDIARISM.—Reuter.

GHAUS BEATS TLOCZYNSKI

Third Round Of Wimbledon Championships

LONDON, June 29.

At Wimbledon the weather was sunny and there was a slight breeze when the third round of the Championship matches commenced to-day.

In Men's Singles, Puncec (Yugoslavia) beat Macphail (Scotland) 6-3, 6-3, 7-5.

Elwoodcook (America) beat Lyttleton Rogers (Eire) 7-5, 6-1, 6-4.

In the third round the British Davis Cup player Butler beat the German Davis Cup player Goepfertt 4-6, 6-2, 4-6, 6-3, 6-3.

Kukuljevic beat Choy (China) 6-4, 7-5, 6-4.

Brugnon beat Destefani 6-4, 6-4, 6-8, 6-4.

Riggs beat Malfroy 8-6, 11-9, 6-2.

In the first round of Women's Doubles, Stammers and James Hammersley winners in 1935-36 beat Jedzrejowska and Mathieu 6-3, 6-1.

In the third round of the Wimbledon Championships Ghaus Mohamed beat Tloczynski 6-0, 6-3, 6-4.

FAULTLESS GAME

Ghaus who has not dropped a single set in the tournament played a faultless game and beat a seeded player. He meets another seed, the Hungarian Szigeti for a place among the last eight. Ghaus played aggressively throughout and never gave Tloczynski time to make strokes. He hustled him into numerous errors. Ghaus served brilliantly several aces and frequently he rushed to the net where he brought off brilliant winners. Maintaining good length with either hand Ghaus kept the Pole running from corner to corner. When Tloczynski came to the net he beat him with brilliant passers.—

MEN'S SINGLES:

Eugene Smith, a young Californian school master, who caused an upset beating Menzel yesterday beat Cejnar (Bohemia and Moravia) 6—3, 6—2, 5—7, 1—6, 6—1.

Shayes beat Siba (Bohemia and Moravia) 7—5, 6—0, 9—7.

Austin beat Dronby 7—5, 9—7 retired with an injured hand:

Henkel beat Shaffi 6—4, 4—6, 6—4, 6—1.

In Women's Doubles first round Heeley Cartwright and Round Little beat Mrs. Andrus (America) and Henrotin 7—5, 6—2.—Reuter's Special.

ECHO OF SHOOTING NEAR DUCHESS OF KENT'S HOUSE

LONDON, June 29.

Lawlor has been bound over at the Old Bailey for twelve months on condition that he returned to Australia within a month.

According to police evidence, Lawlor, who is a native of New Zealand, had no convictions recorded against him. In 1932 he became mentally unbalanced and had been in mental homes.—Reuter.

(Ledwedge Vincent Lawlor, (45) who was arrested in connection with the shot fired on June 5 near the Duchess of Kent's house, was committed for trial at the Old Bailey.)

EASY WIN FOR 'HELIOPOLIS'

'Comptroller' & 'Challenge' Secure Place In Prince Of Wales Stakes

LONDON, June 29.

Prince of Wales Stakes run at Newmarket over a distance of one mile four furlongs resulted as follows:—

HELIOPOLIS (Perryman) I
COMPTROLLER (Gordon Richards) II
CHALLENGE (D. Smith) III

Eight ran: Won by three lengths; shorthead separated second and third. Winner was trained by Earl.

Betting: 4 to 6 HELIOPOLIS, 100 to 8 COMPTROLLER, 20 to 1 CHALLENGE.—Reuter's Special.

Cambridge Team To Meet Oxford

LONDON, June 29.

Cambridge team against Oxford in Varsity cricket match commencing on Saturday next will consist of the following:—

P. Studd (Captain, Harrow), Thompson, (Tonbridge), Carris (Harrow), F. Mann (Eton), J. Blake (Aldenham, Brodhurst (Malvern), Webster (Bradford), Downes (Rydal), Gillespie, (Uppingham), Shirreff (Dulwich), Dickinson (Wimbledon).—Reuter

W. Indies Draw With Norfolk

LONDON, June 29.

The two-day match between West Indies and Norfolk, which commenced yesterday ended in a draw. West Indies 369. Norfolk 375 for nine (Theobald 70; G. Edrich 53).—Reuter.

Surrey Draw With Cambridge

LONDON, June 29.

The two-day match between Surrey and Cambridge University which commenced yesterday ended to-day in a draw. Surrey scored 276 in their first innings. Cambridge first innings 364 (F. Mann 64; Carris 87; Studd 50; Shirreff 51 not out).—Reuter.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

(Established 39 years).

INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON EXPERT SALES-MANAGEMENT, BANKING, INSURANCE, COMMERCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION.

ASPIRING STUDENTS OF COMMERCE should therefore give all attention to study of SPECIALISED COURSES such as SALESMANAGERSHIP (A.I.S.M.A.); INSURANCE MANAGERS (A.C.I.I.); BANK OFFICERS (C.A.I.B.); REGISTERED PRIVATE SECRETARIES (F. Inst. P. S.) and GENERAL COMMERCE COURSE (L.C.C. and D. COM. I.M.C.) for which there is an unlimited FIELD and advantageously combine either COMPANY SECRETARIAL (F.C.C.S.) or ACCOUNTANCY (B. A., A.A.I.A.) Course though the last two represent crowded professions.

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TWIN FOUNDATIONS OF BRITISH POLICY

(Continued from page 1.)

racialism. If you deliberately isolate yourself, you can blame nobody but yourself and so long as this isolation continues, the inevitable consequences of it are bound to become stronger and more marked. The last thing we desire is to see individual man, woman and child suffering privations, but if they do the fault lies not with us and it depends on Germany and Germany alone whether this process of isolation continues or not, for, any day, it can be ended by a policy of co-operation."

CLAIM FOR LIVING SPACE

Referring to "Lebensraum" Lord Halifax declared "that this policy would not be solved simply by acquiring more territory and could only be solved by a wise ordering of the affairs of the country at home and by adjusting and improving its relations with other countries abroad. Nations had expanded their wealth and raised their standard of living by gaining the confidence of their neighbours, thus facilitating the flow of goods between them. The very opposite was likely to be the consequence of action by one nation in suppression of the independent existence of her smaller and weaker neighbours and if "Lebensraum" was to be applied in that sense they would reject it. It was noteworthy that this claim to living space was being put forward at a moment when Germany had become an immigration country, importing workers in large numbers from Czechoslovakia, Holland and Italy to meet the needs of her industry and agriculture. How then could Germany claim to be overpopulated?"

READY TO CO-OPERATE

"Belgium, Holland and to a less extent, our own Islands have already proved that, what is called overpopulation, can be prevented by productive work. Economically the world is far too closely knit together for any one country to hope to profit itself at the expense of her neighbours and no more than any other country can Germany hope to solve her economic problems in isolation.

Through co-operation—and we are for our part ready to co-operate—there is ample scope for extending to all nations an opportunity of larger economic life with all that this means and is implied in the term "Lebensraum."

"If the world were to be organised on such lines, neither Germany nor Italy need fear for her own safety, but no such society of nations can be built upon force in a world which lives in fear of violence and has to spend its substance in preparing to resist it.

DOCTRINE OF FORCE

"It is idle to cry for peace where there is no peace or pretend to reach a settlement unless it can be guaranteed by a reduction of warlike preparations and by an assured recognition of every nation's rights to free enjoyment of its independence. At this moment, a doctrine of force bars the way to a settlement and fills the world with envy, hatred, malice and uncharitableness. But if the doctrine of force were once abandoned, so that fear of war that stalks the world was lifted, all outstanding questions would become easier to solve and nations would then be in a position to discuss with real promise of success both political grievances and economic difficulties, whether in the international or colonial field."

"OUR NEXT STEP"

"Whatever may be the difficulties of the Colonial problem or any other I would not despair of finding ways of settlement once everybody had got the will to settle it. But unless all the countries do, indeed, desire a settlement, discussions would do only more harm than good.

It is moreover impossible to negotiate with a Government whose responsible spokesman brand a friendly country as thieves and blackmailers and indulge in daily monstrous slanders on the British policy in all parts of the world.

But if that spirit which is clearly incompatible with any desire for a peaceful settlement gave way to something different, His Majesty's Government would be ready to pool their best thought with others in order to end the present state of political and economic insecurity. If we could get so far, what an immense stride the world would have made. We should have exorcised the anxiety which is cramping and arresting business expansion and we should have brought back an atmosphere of confidence among nations. Our next task would be reconstruction of international order on a broader and firmer foundation."

TWIN FOUNDATIONS

After a reference to the League of Nations and the Covenant, Lord Halifax continued:

"It is not enough to devise measures for preventing the use of force to change the 'status quo' unless we also devise the machinery for bringing about a peaceful change. To-day when European nations are forgetful of their common civilisation and are arming to the teeth, it is more important than ever before we should remind ourselves of the essential unity of European civilisation. Truly a divided Europe is divided against itself. Our foreign policy must, therefore, constantly bear in mind the immediate present and the more distant future. The British policy rests on twin foundations. One is determination to resist force and the other is our recognition of the world's desire to get on with the constructive work of building peace.

But to-day, the threat of military force is holding the world to ransom and our immediate task is to resist aggression.

I would emphasise that with all the strength at my command so that no one may misunderstand me. And if we are ever to succeed in removing misunderstandings and reaching a settlement which the world can trust, it must be upon some basis more substantial than verbal undertakings. It has been said that deeds, not words are necessary. That is also our view. There must be give and take in a practical form on both sides for there can be no firm which bargains on a basis of giving something concrete in return for mere assurances."

Earlier Lord Halifax had referred to agreements with Poland, Turkey, Greece and Rumania and expressed the hope that negotiations with Russia would very shortly come to a successful issue.

A HOME-TRUTH

He added: "We have assumed these obligations with the full understanding of their causes and consequences.

We know that if the security and independence of other countries disappear, our own security and our own independence will be gravely threatened. We know if international law and order is to be preserved, we must be prepared to fight in its defence.

With every week that passes, our rearmament effort gains momentum and on every side of life, political, administrative and industrial, we have abundant evidence of how firmly this national effort is driven and supported by the people's will. Behind all our military effort stands the British people more united than ever and at their service stand their wealth and industrial resource

ALEXANDER'S SPEECH

Lord Halifax was followed by the Labourite Mr. A. V. Alexander, who thought it a pity that the policy outlined by Lord Halifax was not firmly pressed at Stresa or even at Berchtesgaden. It was encouraging that the Ministers or democratic countries who, in last September, felt no moral responsibility for the defence of a European country against wanton aggression, now advocated a 'peace bloc' with the belief that justice, liberty and peace would only be maintained if they were prepared to defend international law and order. And on that, they could be assured of the soundness of heart of the common people of this country.—Reuter.

A SHORT STORY

PEACEFUL VILLAGE

(By RICHARD HILL WILKINSON)

Raymond stopped his car at the edge of the village and stared with satisfaction at the cluster of white-painted houses. Greensville was exactly what he expected: A quiet, drowsy, peace-loving community, It was inhabited by a happy, contented people, a people who weren't easily aroused.

Raymond drove slowly down the main street. He noted with satisfaction the half dozen stores, the picket fences that enclosed well-kept lawns and clean white houses set back from the street and shaded by wide-spreading trees. He saw the white-spired church, the town hall with its barred windows in one ell, the school house, the fire company's headquarters, the bank.

He looked at the bank closely, but not too closely. It was a nice little bank, vine-covered, trusting. Like the rest of the town, it looked prosperous. The bank, Raymond guessed, was well-filled with the savings of prosperous farmers for miles around. Raymond smiled to himself. Those accumulated savings were going to make him a nice little nest egg.

Raymond drove to the hotel and hired himself a room that over-looked the church, jail and bank He sat for a long time studying the latter. Yes, he was smart in coming here. These people were simpleminded country folks. Trusting. Why, the clerk downstairs had even called him sir when he explained that he was representing a large western manufacturing concern, interested in locating a factory in the vicinity. Oh, it was going to be easy winning the confidence of these people.

Raymond had travelled for that day and he was tired. He lay down on the bed, breathed deeply of the fragrant breeze that drifted through the window. Presently, like the rest of the town, Raymond slept.

He awoke to a peculiar roaring noise in his ears. Outside, night had fallen, but the town was illuminated by a weird sort of flickering light.

Curious, Raymond rushed to the window. Far up the main street he saw a band of men moving toward the north end of town. The men carried torches. As they approached, their deep-throated angry cries smote Raymond's ears.

Greensville was a drowsy, peace-loving community.

In faint alarm Raymond raced downstairs. He found the hotel clerk lounging in the doorway, looking down the street.

"What's up?" Raymond demanded. "What's happened?"

The clerk grinned at him without moving. "Some of the boys are storming the jail. Stick around and watch the fun.'

"Storming the jail? Why? What are they going to do?"

"Oh, they'd decided to tar and feather one of the inmates and ride him out of town on a rail."

"What'd he do?"

"Tried to swindle the Widow Andrews out of her savings by selling her oil stocks." The clerk regarded Raymond quizzically. "Jigger dropped in town a week or so ago, posing as an oil well owner from out west."

Raymond swallowed and looked out into the street. The mob had come abreast of the jail. What this afternoon had been a calm and sleepy main street was now a seething mass of angry humanity; humans with primitive emotions unleashed, humans aroused to a pitch of insane violence.

Led by a big, red-bearded man carrying a pick axe handle, the mob surged up the town hall steps while crowds of spectators jeered.

"But they can't do that!" Raymond cried. "Where are the police? Prisoners should be protected."

"Ain't near as much reason for prisoners to be protected as it is for poor helpless widows like Miz Andrews." He added dryly: "Chief Emmott, who is the whole police department in this town, has gone down to Hathaway to call on his sick aunt."

Raymond ran a finger inside his collar. He stood in a sort of paralytic fright, watching as the leaders of the mob suddenly burst from the jail carrying between them a shrieking, terror-stricken prisoner.

With growing horror Raymond watched the citizens of the quiet, sleepy village of Greensville carry their victims to the town square, where, with a good deal of ceremony he was first flogged, then tarred and covered with feathers.

The business consumed the better part of thirty minutes and in all that time Raymond stood frozen in the doorway of the hotel, experiencing hot and cold and terrorizing sensations. When the cries of the shrieking victim had grown faint up the street and the spectators had begun to disperse, the hotel clerk grinned once more at Raymond.

"That's the way we treat all smart alecks. You plannin' to stay here for a spell, mister?"

Raymond grinned sickishly. "No", he said. "No, I'm moving off up the valley to-morrow. Got some important business to attend to."

Raymond stopped his car on the edge of Greensville and looked back. It was a quiet, peaceful, drowsy village. Prosperous. Filled with contented inhabitants. The type who weren't easily aroused.

"Yeah!" he snorted. "A quiet sleepy place—sitting on a keg of dynamite!"

MADRAS GOVT. LOAN

Long-Term Scrips, Not Attractive?

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, June 26.

Madras seems to have fared badly in the floatation of the new 3 per cent. loan for Rs. 1-1/2 crores, as a substantial part of the issue had to be left with the underwriters. It is indeed a matter for concern that while the new Madras loan was not oversubscribed, the C. P. Loan floated on the same day was oversubscribed within an hour and a half of its opening. The credit of the Madras province is higher than that of the Central Provinces and the sad fate of the Madras loan is surprising. Before proceeding to examine the causes for the failure of this loan, it will be interesting to refer to the figures of the previous instances when the Madras Government loans were actually oversubscribed.

The Madras Government, soon after acceptance of office by the Congress, floated a loan for the same sum (Rs. 1-1/2 crores) on 31st August 1937. It was a 3 per cent. 1952 loan, the issue price being 99 per cent. and it was heavily oversubscribed within two hours. The total amount subscribed was Rs. 163,27,900.

Another 3 per cent. loan for the same sum with the same issue price was floated by the Madras Government in the next year and it was also oversubscribed within ten minutes.

Why should this new loan for Rs. 1-1/2 crores, redeemable in 1959 (i.e., at the end of 20 years), bearing interest at 3 per cent. and whose proceeds are to be utilised for productive capital expenditure on electric schemes, irrigation works and advances to local bodies, agriculturists, etc., be a failure? Several theories have been advanced, of which the following are the most important.

VARIOUS REASONS GIVEN

The recent uncertainty and the continuance of disturbing conditions in the Far East should have affected the Giltedged market very badly both in India and abroad. The Government of Madras have come out for borrowing for the third time and the amount has come to Rs. 4-1/2 crores. The public are not sufficiently educated so that they may be made to feel that the Government loan is more stable than the individual loans. In view of the taxation policy of the Government, such as the imposition of the Sales Tax, the commercial community in the presidency might have failed to give their whole-hearted co-operation to the Government. The recent bank failures in Madras and Stock Exchange losses, besides the low condition of the stocks and shares in the market, have resulted in lesser money being available for such loans. The feeling that if war breaks out there would be better scope for investments can also be reckoned as one of the reasons for the poor subscription to the new loan. It is also said that the current Madras loan is not fluid.

Above all it is pointed out by prominent dealers in shares that the Madras Government is not popular with the Bombay market in recent times.

MEAGRE RESPONSE

Most of these reasons are specious and far-fetched. The view that the failure is due to the disturbing conditions in the Far East would have been correct, if the C. P. Loan had met with the same fate. It would be rather more correct to say that the market was not sufficiently interested in a long-dated loan. That long-term scrips are not favourites in the market is shown by the fact that similarly termed Government of India and Provincial Loans, like the 3 per cent. 1963-65 Loan and the 3 per cent. 1961-66 U. P. Government Loan are quoted at Rs. 97-5 and Rs. 96-2, respectively. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Madras loan 1959, priced at Rs. 98-8 was not sufficiently attractive. Two Indian banks have sent in a small lot of applications and it is learnt that the public applications amounted to the meagre sum of Rs. 53 lakhs only. Criticism is keen here that the Government of Madras was not properly advised as to the condition and responsiveness of the market, though they were first in the field.

ASHRAF BLAMES CONGRESS

Chagla's Solution For Communalism

The view that the present parliamentary policy of the Congress was one of drift, resulting in the aggravation of the communal problem, was expressed by Dr. K. M. Ashraf, speaking on "Communalism" at Blavatsky Lodge, on Thursday evening, Mr. M. C. Chagla presiding.

The lecture was arranged under the joint auspices of the Students' Brotherhood and Muslim Students' Association.

Mr. Chagla observed that the view that India was not one nation but a country of two nations and, therefore, there should be two federations of Hindus and Muslims, was indefensible. He never could understand what exactly were the political differences between the two communities.

The Muslims were apprehensive of the Hindus, thinking that their rights were in danger under Hindu majority. But this, the speaker thought, amounted to fear of democracy, which meant the rule of the majority. If they believed in democracy, in a province like Bombay there was bound to be a Hindu ruling majority. It did not lie in the mouths of those who insisted upon separate electorates and formed communal organisations to quarrel with the Hindu majority, to say that they were apprehensive of the majority rule. For them there were two alternatives, either to say that they did not want democracy but stood for the perpetuation of the British domination or that they wanted democracy and were prepared to submit to the majority rule.

JOINT CULTURE

Regarding the religious rights of the Muslims, the President remarked that he had not come across any responsible Hindu who disputed the right of the Muslims to exercise their religion unhampered. It was said that the Muslims and the Hindus had distinct cultures. He said, "If you look to the history of India, the culture which was evolved right down to the 17th century, was the result of the contribution of both communities. This culture is essentially Indian, neither exclusively Hindu nor exclusively Muslim."

INDIVIDUAL'S AFFAIR

The only distinction, he continued, was as regards their religions, Hindus and Muslims approached God with different ideologies. But that distinction had nothing to do with society, it was an affair entirely of the individual.

Mr. Chagla agreed with the analysis of Pandit Jawaharlal, who regarded communal question as purely of the middle classes, a question of distribution of jobs and seats in legislatures.

He thought that communalism would disappear if the Congress turned its attention to the solution of the economic problems of the masses.

Dr. Ashraf, in the course of his speech said, that the communal problem was not so simple as had been made out by the President. The question to-day had become a psychological issue. It was important to consider how the masses looked at the problem. Communalism was a peculiar concept, which at a certain stage of political struggle did affect the masses, constituting a way of looking at life.

One fundamental fact that should be borne in mind, he said, was that communalism in India offered a plank on which Imperialism took its stand. In the situation in which India found herself to-day, communalism was more or less a question of strategy. The Rajkot affair clearly showed that Imperialism could function by exploiting communal forces.

In the absence of British Imperialism in India, communal problem would perhaps have assumed an entirely different shape. Imperialism aimed at the exploitation of colonies, held in subjugation. It was therefore distinctly to its advantage to endeavour to maintain the "status quo" in the exploited colonies and one of the ways to achieve this objective was to bank on the communal disharmony. So the problem of communalism could not be conceived of as separate from the problem of British Imperialism in India.

As the national struggle for independence gathered more strength, Imperialism gave rise to new forces of resistance. Before 1909, British Imperialism never thought of utilising communalism to disrupt the national movement. When masses became conscious, British Imperialism introduced the principle of separate electorate.

Communalism, he continued, vanished in the background, whenever the country was in the midst of a revolutionary struggle. From 1920, masses who represented the revolutionary urge participated in the struggle for freedom, under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. But in 1925 when the Civil Disobedience movement was discontinued, communalism popped up in a virulent form.

BLAMES CONGRESS POLICY

Dr. Ashraf criticised the present Congress policy which did not give sufficient scope for the Muslim Mass Contact movement which was of a revolutionary character. The present policy represented by the Parliamentary programme of the Congress, was a policy of drift and "drift is just a sort of thing which aggravates communalism". This policy of drift, according to the speaker, led to disruption. Because of the policy of drift, it was possible for communal reactionaries to function.

Another factor which added confusion was the conception of Government, of democracy and of swaraj, which in his opinion was too hackneyed.

The best way to tackle the communal problem he concluded, was to approach the masses and organise them on the basis of economic and anti-imperialistic issues.

Prohibition

By

D. F. KARAKA

Although prohibition is entirely a Congress idea, the execution of it will fall chiefly on the Police, a service which though much Indianised is still controlled at the top by those who are not Congress nominees nor Congress-minded But the Ministers have decided not to budge from their resolve and I understand that their programme will have to be carried out by police officials or there will be some sensational resignations The chances are that there will be no resignations, but that even in an unprepared state, the Police will go ahead with the orders of the Ministry.

* * * *

It seems strange that the role of chief Prohibition spokesman has fallen on the Home Member whereas in the beginning it fell on Dr. Gilder. Perhaps it is based on the principle that all opprobrium and blame must be jointly shared by all the Ministers. However, one would like to know which Minister will be the final ultimate officer on all questions relating to Prohibition. If it is to be Dr. Gilder, why is the brunt of it falling on Mr. Munshi?

* * * *

Mr. Munshi had some time ago addressed a letter to the press in which he answered the questions of a Parsi friend. It is suggested with great humility that Mr. Munshi's choice of the letter he picked to answer was not very happy, nor was it very fair to those who had put forward more weighty arguments against Prohibition. Mr. Russa Mehta has revealed that the Parsi friend was himself and much as I admire the versatility of this frequent correspondent of the Bombay papers, I would say that the letters of Mr. A. D. Shroff would have been for Mr. Munshi more difficult to answer. I merely point this out because had Mr. Munshi answered his best critics, instead of picking upon the letter which was easiest to answer, it would have made the Prohibition case more convincing to the public.

* * * *

No arrangement has been made as yet to give the Europeans their permits. It is said that they will be issued by July 15th. One feels it is putting things too much to the end. Also the rules regulating licences, the rules relating to the circumstances which will be exceptions to the Prohibition rule have not yet been made public. The public have a right to know well in advance what its rights are. What will constitute grounds for a search? Will a warrant be necessary? What arrangements have been made regarding the putting into bond of liquor already in the possession of individuals? One feels this is more necessary than the propaganda that takes up so much ministerial time and the letters to the press that flow from our Ministers.

* * * *

If Prohibition is to come on August 1st then we must have time to study its implications well ahead.

Bombay Assembly By-Election

Voting for the election to the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. C. F. Golding of the seat of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Bombay Presidency Trades Association in the Bombay Legislative Assembly will take place on Tuesday July 18, 1939 between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. Nominations to be filed on Monday July 10, 1939. Counting of votes from 8 a.m. on Wednesday July 19, 1939, at the office of the Returning Officer.

MUTT AND JEFF—To Tell the Truth, We Didn't Think Jeff Would Hold Out That Long By BUD FISHER

LONESOME—THAT'S ALL!
9P.M.
5-23
PARDON ME, SIR, BUT WILL YOU JOIN ME IN A DRINK? MY NAME'S EIBEN!
SURE, MISTER EIBEN! MY NAME'S JEFF!
9:01 P.M.
WELL, KID, HERE'S MUD IN YOUR EYE! BOTTOMS UP!
DRINK HEARTY!
10P.M.
JEFF, WHY DO YOU INSIST ON SHAKING HANDS WITH ME BEFORE EVERY DRINK?
WELL, I'M A LITTLE GUY AND I AIN'T SURE OF MY CAPACITY, MR. EIBEN—
11P.M.
AND IF I DROPS IN MY TRACKS I WANT YOU TO KNOW THAT WE PART FRIENDS!

Motoring and Aviation

Automobile Clubs For Safer Driving

DIFFERENT METHODS OF LEARNING DRIVING DISCUSSED

By S. M. A. Babban

Motor-car driving is often assumed as an easy accomplishment. Admittedly there are few who acquire it so easily, but the majority of the others take time to be efficient. Still there are some who never become efficient even though they have been driving years and years.

Driving is an art. Like so many other arts it also needs right and thoughtful practising. It is next, a matter of temperament and beginning.

The beginning for a learner driver is highly important. There are some hard and fast rules in driving of a car. These fundamental principles guide the novice not only during his training period but all through his motoring career.

In India, training of learner drivers is not considered so serious as it is in other countries. Except in big cities like Bombay, and Calcutta, where a learner is put to test before a licence can be issued, otherwise the matter of training receives little attention by those who take to driving. This can be cleared easily by the following description of the present day drivers and of their driving-training.

SELF-MADE DRIVERS.

Fifty per cent of the Indian drivers are self made. On the whole they learn car driving without the help of anybody.

The rich man, who possesses a car takes the wheel in his pastime. Out on a long car journey or in a cross country drive, he is seen on the wheel with his chauffeur beside.

The family owns a car. The boy watches his dad's driving. In the absence of every member of the house, he learns to drive the car. If the parents come to know, they ignore it or praise n's self-help and interest.

A cleaner in the garage, who daily saw other people driving and manipulating the controls, at last learnt a lot. One day he found himself alone, got tempted and drove the car at last. He appeared one day openly. No one checked him for they found a helping hand.

Self-made drivers are dangerous from the first day. This type of haphazard learning is costly. They learn after many dashes to the surroundings and serious handicaps. When they appear on the road, they knock down some one, or collide with a standing car or cart, or narrowly miss the electric pole, or take no caution of the policeman on the cross.

This type of learning has been universally condemned. Even the learners realise its drawbacks and condemn it. Some countries have punishment for such type of driving, if the drivers are caught red handed.

TAUGHT BY OTHER MOTORIST.

Next comes those who have a little sense of grave consequences, and regard self-help risky and wasteful. They request an owner friend to teach them driving. Or they engage a driver for the purpose. Or perhaps the dealer, when they purchased the car, promised to teach them.

But a friend won't be with you all the time. He can spare himself and his car for an hour or two. He may not like to damage his car by the handling of a learner. Or he may be engaged and cannot give you continuous instructions. He comes one day and then after a week he appears with his car to instruct you. Certainly, you may forget what you have learnt before and again a fresh start is required.

An engaged driver may be an illiterate and cannot explain to you fully. He will teach what he knows and nothing new. His limited knowledge cannot satisfy you in the way you like. He will perhaps infuse his inherent errors in you.

The dealers cannot spare his mechanic or his driver to be with you all the time. The mechanic will show you how to steer and change gears and engage the clutch and nothing extra. After an hour or two of instructions, he will take leave saying "Sir, practice makes the man perfect."

Thus you are left alone to manoeuvre your own way. Although you are aware of the controls and their function, but after a time when you commit a mistake and you are alone in the seat and you need its correction then and there, you are again as the Self-made drivers, little instructed.

DRIVING LEARNT IN A SCHOOL

Lastly comes the driving schools. In India, there are very few recognized institutions which impart the proper instructions except in big cities like Bombay and Calcutta. Others are in the hands of old drivers who adopt the method of instructing. Or a mechanic, who adds the driving class in his repair shop. There you will find mostly people who learn driving for a career.

These instructors running after their own bread and butter, won't like to leave you early. In case if the contract, "No Pass No Fee" is made they would like you to finish early. They would oblige you to tip the authority and obtain an early licence. No individual instructions are given. One always finds himself rejected by the authority. The learner spent a lot, and took a long time, still he finds himself in the back rows. He cannot fulfil the present demand of road safety.

There the instructors are found with little knowledge of the highway codes. They cannot explain the sense of safety in motoring. They do not tell other duties except driving and law of the corner and cross. They have no idea what the other countries are doing and what new rules have come into force.

From the above classification of the present day drivers and owner motorists, seen daily on the roads, a realistic observer can easily judge as to how far the Indian roads are safe.

TRAFFIC PROBLEM.

The traffic problem in Indian cities is becoming as serious as in London and New York. The popularity of car ownership has naturally tended to increase congestion in the cities and towns. Bombay and Calcutta in the rush hours become a hot bed of serious accidents.

Motor Vehicle Insurance Committee in its recent report brings to light the fact that India has the highest accident rate for motor vehicles in the world.

Why motoring in India is becoming more and more dangerous because no proper instructions are imparted to the learner drivers is one of the chief causes. The problem which is disturbing the peaceful living in other countries and has become perennial source of anxiety should be solved early. Tuition in the broad principles of car driving and laws relating thereto should be provided and made compulsory for all motoring enthusiasts.

The only course for the Government in this direction is either to insist upon the present driving schools to have efficient instructors and suitable equipments. Or the societies which are taking keen interest in Road Safety should be given full support to open driving school branches all over India.

But this again will give rise to a question of stern test and physical fitness by the Motor Vehicle Department.

AUTOMOBILE CLUBS.

Taking all this into consideration, I suggest that the Automobile Clubs on the line of Aero Clubs should be opened all over India. A driving instructor and a mechanic according to the demand should be provided to give instructions in Hindustani and English. The club should maintain a fleet of different makes of cars and lorries and buses for teaching the novice as he needs.

The clubs must be affiliated to the Motor Vehicle Department and no licence should be issued unless and until one has made the fixed hours of solo driving and has attended the instruction classes.

IMPERIAL AIRWAYS SERVICES

New Schedule Now In Operation

Since the 16th April, Imperial Airways have introduced accelerated schedules on their Empire routes. On the Australian route the journey to Basra now takes two days instead of the three which were necessary owing to the conditions prevalent in winter over this part of the route, while the three-day schedule on the Calcutta/Sourabaya section of the route has been reintroduced.

Last summer night stops were made at Rangoon, Gwalior, and Dibai, but these are now replaced by Calcutta, Karachi, and Basra which are more popular with travellers as they are larger centres of population, and have more interesting features for visitors. As a result of the acceleration of the service to Singapore that from Bangkok to Hongkong is now being operated on Mondays and Thursdays; the Monday service is now duplicated.

The African service has also been accelerated and only three days are taken for the journey to Kisumu and four and a half days to Durban as compared with the four and six days which were previously necessary. Although only two flying boat services are operated right through to Durban there is in addition a weekly service to South Africa operated by South African Airways which connects with the third flying boat service terminating at Kisumu. On 9th April, one of the Empire flying boats which are engaged on this service, flew from Alexandria to Southampton, a distance of 2,400 miles, in sixteen hours fifty-two minutes, at an average speed of 170 miles an hour carrying ten passengers and six tons of mail. This time is the shortest taken by a commercial aircraft over this section of the route.

SUBSIDIES TO BRITISH AIRWAYS

Details have recently been issued by the British Government of a proposed agreement with British Airways covering the subsidies which the company will receive for the operation of services inside Europe. The subsidies are to cover the period between the 17th April to the 7th October of this year and will amount to £19,500 for the service to Brussels, £53,500 for the service to Berlin and Warsaw, and £53,000 for the service to Frankfurt and Budapest.

Each of these sums will be reduced by the full amount received by the company for the carriage of mails on the respective services by one-half of any amount by which the actual expenditure might fall below the estimated expenditure on which the subsidy figure is based, and by one-half of any amount by which the net revenue, excluding that derived from the carriage of mails, exceeds the estimated revenue. Excess of expenditure or deficiency of revenue as compared with estimates is to be borne by the company. The agreement will also cover the reimbursements to the company of any preliminary expenditure reasonably incurred in connexion with these services.

These subsidies are based on the assumption that exemption will be secured from duties on fuel and oils in all the countries concerned and should this assumption not be justified, readjustment of the subsidy will be considered. According to the proposed agreement the company will be required to provide accommodation for the carriage of mail.

Shape Of Cars To Come

Looking Into The Future

Jules Verne should have been commissioned to write this, for contrasting the car of to-day with that of 30, nay even 10, years ago imposes no mean strain on my meagre imagination in trying to predict the shape of the 1969 models of automotive history.

One can only look for guidance to the specialised types produced for record-breaking—the Bluebird, and Silver Bullet, and then that grand effort of all time, the Thunderbolt. With modifications I suppose that these will be reproduced in the standard types released in another thirty years. I said modifications, for I cannot imagine even the ultra-modern women of that time consenting to the discomfort which Captain Eyston must have experienced.

STREAM-LINING INEVITABLE

The problem presents no small difficulties, for while speed will be the main consideration, comfort in accommodation, easy manoeuvrability, economy in operation, and ease of parking will be features of public demand. Stream-lining of the most advanced type is inevitable, for only in that way can the conventional car present economy of operation, with the enhanced performance which every year is insistently demanded.

Front-wheel drive, or alternatively, the rear-engined car is a certainty, for the present transmission must go to synchronise comfort with a lower centre of gravity. The rear-engined car is a safer bet, as it permits of better vision and enhanced re-disribution of weight between the axles, and considerably simplifies the problem of perfect stream-lining.

It is safe to predict that the automobile of thirty years hence will bear considerable resemblance to the Hawker Hurricanes of to-day. Air resistance will be at a discount by the obviation of door-handles, protruding headlights and number-plates. Possibly, the present system of wind-screen wiping will be replaced by hot-air jets to cut out the resistance of wiper blades!

OVER 100 MILES PER HOUR

The Flying Wombat, a specialised creation featured in the Selznick production "The Young in Heart", represents perhaps what we may expect of the car of the future. Built possibly on too lavish a scale for the economic demands of an economic age, it yet contains all that can be desired in an automobile providing the maximum of performance with the minimum of discomfort. Designed to the caprice of a connoisseur of automotive design, it features a performance of 115 m.p.h. with the comforting security of an inability to turn over at any speed and combining the ability to carry six people in practically supercomfort with the minimum of air-resistance.

The Flying Wombat of 1969 may possibly differ in detail from their counterpart of to-day, but it is safe to predict that in their essential features they will be the same.—E. O. M. Skinner in "Dunlop Review".

SPEED LIMIT AT LAST!

Bombay Govt.'s Proposal

The Government of Bombay proposes to limit the speed of motor vehicles to 35 miles an hour within the limits of the City of Bombay, and a draft notification under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, is being published in the Bombay Government Gazette inviting suggestions or objections, if any, to the proposal, which must reach the Secretary to Government, Home Department, Secretariat, Bombay, before the expiry of one month from the date of publication of the notification.

'PLANE-CUM-CAR SERVICE

Simla Brought Nearer To Delhi And Lahore

Indian National Airways announce the inauguration of an air-cum-car Service connecting Delhi and Lahore with Simla. The service is a tri-weekly one.

A feature of the service is that all flying will be done in the early morning and late evening, eliminating most of the discomfort of air bumps which are experienced during the hot hours of the day.

The 'planes leave Delhi or Lahore on alternate days at 6 a.m., arriving at Kalka at 7-30 a.m. from where passengers are carried to Simla by the Company's car, reaching Simla about 11 a.m.

On the return journey the 'plane will leave Kalka for Delhi or Lahore at 6-15 p.m.

FLYING DURING MONSOON

Popular Misconception That It Is Dangerous Removed

Indian National Airways Gazette writes:—

We have occasion at this time of year frequently to correct a popular misapprehension, to the effect that flying over Bengal and the Bay during the monsoon months is an uncomfortable adventure. People are surprised to find that on most days in the period June—October ideal flying conditions can be experienced for the greater part of a flight from, say, Calcutta to Rangoon.

ABOVE THE CLOUDS

In the first place, the air is cooler, and on that account less disturbed; every one knows of the troublesome, often violent upward air-currents that are met with during the hot weather. Again, the clouds are lower, and it is usually possible to climb above them into the fresh and smooth air which is normally to be found above a cloud bank. Really bad rains and thunder storms are to be expected, of course, but these are seldom as bad as they appear from the ground. They are usually comparatively small in area, too, and in most cases can be avoided with little deviation from the normal course. We have commented before on this advantage which aircraft enjoy, of just refusing to have anything to do with bad weather.

ADVANTAGES

It is during the monsoon months, actually, that the seasoned traveller realises most vividly the advantages of air travel. The after-effects of heavy rain on the ground need no emphasis in a country where the roads are such as one finds in India. And a storm at sea which itself lasts for only a few hours leaves effects which, as those who have experienced a heavy swell in the Bay know to their cost, last for many days afterwards. The discomfort of a storm in the air is felt only by those passing through it, and the effects are usually more beneficial than otherwise, calm, clear conditions usually resulting.

NO DELAYS NOW

Delays on the flying routes during the rains, in previous years, were usually due to the same cause as holds up road transport—bad ground conditions. Fortunately the principal aerodromes in India now possess metalled runways—a boon to air line operators. Flying boats, of course, are superior beings and impervious to such troubles—in fact the monsoon to these aquatic monsters means deeper water in emergency river and lake alighting areas.

As regards conditions in the air, we are fortunate in Bengal in that there is no high ground on the regular routes to add to the difficulties of flying when clouds are too high to be surmounted and visibility near the ground is poor. Also, with the improved aeronautical wireless and telephonic services we are able to possess the latest information regarding weather conditions, and we will be able, in the manner of a truly efficient service, "to avoid all unpleasantness."

Press Union Official's Case Adjourned

MADRAS, June 29.

Mr. A. S. K. Iyengar, General Secretary of the Madras Press Labour Union, who was arrested day before yesterday in connection with the strike in the "Indian Express" office and released on bail yesterday, filed a petition in the court to-day to the effect that he had not time to engage counsel to defend him and he had an engagement this afternoon with the Minister for Industries and Labour in connection with the strike.

On receiving the petition the Magistrate adjourned his case till Monday, July 3.

Five more strikers were arrested this morning. The arrests now total 50.—United Press.

KARACHI ACADEMY

At the general meeting held this month the following office-bearers among others were elected:—

Mr. Hatim B. Tayabji, Bar-at-Law, President. Mr. Hoshang N. E. Dinshaw, Vice-President. Khan Bahadur Gulam Nabi Kazi (the retired D.P.I.), Chairman.

Special News

FROM LONDON

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

The Duke and Duchess of Windsor were guests of Mme. Bonnet, wife of the French Foreign Minister, at a Paris gala dinner in the Quai d'Orsay on June 6.

Also present were Baron Louis de Rothschild (recently freed by Vienna Nazis), Cabinet Ministers and diplomats.

* * * *

As the cost of the body guard for the Duke of Windsor is defrayed from the Royal Household funds, it has been decided that the same will in future not be above the rank of a detective sergeant.

At one time the Duke had a superintendent and an inspector. A sergeant's pay is £312 a year. A superintendent gets between £600 and £800.

* * * *

The Baldhead Club of America, the membership qualification of which is that each applicant must have a bald patch of at least three inches in diameter, has now topped the 300,000 membership mark.

Celebrations are being held in every State.

* * * *

Victims of various disasters nowadays can sometimes earn big money from the Press on their "experiences".

One of the victims of the sunken submarine "Thetis" has just been paid £750 for a copyright narration of what happened. The proprietor of the newspaper sold it in syndicated form abroad and recovered twice the amount he paid for the story.

* * * *

While hoping for the best, Mr. Chamberlain is preparing for the worst. The Ministry of Supply is getting very busy with precautionary orders.

Within the next few weeks 80,000,000 ration cards will be ready for any international emergency which might see John Bull tightening his belt a little.

It is also known that orders have been placed for umpteen million yards of khaki cloth. The object is to overcome the embarrassment now being caused by inability to issue khaki uniforms to some of the newly enlisted Territorials.

* * * *

The Academie Francaise has awarded the Prix Vitet to M. Coudurier de Chassigne for his book "Les Trois Chamberlain", in which the author pays a warm tribute to the British Premier's work in safeguarding the peace of Europe.

The Prix Vitet, unlike most of the "prizes" is awarded by the Academie on its own initiative, not after application by an author or his friends.

* * * *

Two important roads are being built in the Near East by British engineers.

One leads from Bagdad to Suez, the other from Jerusalem to Cairo.

* * * *

After giving a luncheon party in the garden and on the terrace of the Chancellery to the Italian and Spanish officers who attended the victory parade in Berlin on June 6, Hitler had political talks with them.

Gen. Aranda and Gen. Queipo de Llano had special authority from General Franco to conduct conversations with German statesmen and military authorities.

In economic sphere Germany and Spain have made considerable progress for an alliance. It is quite possible there will be formal talks between the German and Spanish General Staffs with a view to get Spain join the Italo-German military alliance.

Meanwhile Spain would maintain a permanent representative in Berlin "to watch her interests".

* * * *

For the offence of co-operating with the Basque Republican Government, for saying Mass for the Republican troops and for performing other priestly duties, Franco holds 90 Basque priests as prisoners in a concentration camp near Vittoria.

They have been there since the fall of Bilbao.

* * * *

Egyptian Foreign Minister, Abdel Fattah Pasha Yehia, has received invitations to visit Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, when he visits the Balkans.

His tour includes visit to Ankara, Sofia, Bucharest, Athens and Belgrad. It will mostly end up in an Egyptian-Turkish alliance, bringing together the whole Near East in an interlocking anti-aggression front.

* * * *

No British politician entertains any doubt that Japan's adherence to the Rome-Berlin Axis will have to be followed by an American parallel move towards the Democracies' "peace front".

Anxiety to keep Japan out of the Axis Military Bloc is therefore the main reason of America's present interest in the achievement of the British-French-Russian "peace front".

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Arya Memorandum To Viceroy

PLEA FOR INQUIRY INTO GRIEVANCES OF HINDUS IN NIZAM'S STATE

In connection with the Arya Samajists Satyagraha campaign carried on in the Hyderabad State, a memorandum has been submitted to the Viceroy, in the course of which it is stated:

The Arya Samaj has been in existence in the State for many years, but it appears that the State authorities did not approve of its activities and a beginning was made by it of hostile action by the imposition of restrictions on its preachers in 1932, followed by the prohibition of the celebration of the anniversary of an Arya Samaj in 1933. Trouble went on increasing in various ways which it is unnecessary for us to describe. The International League of the Arya Samaj—a body representative of Arya Samajes in different countries—submitted representations to the authorities and sent deputations, but the grievances were not redressed. An All-India Aryan Congress was held at Sholapur in the last week of December, 1938. It was presided over by Mr. M. S. Aney, member of the Central Legislative Assembly, who though in sympathy with the Arya Samaj is not himself an Arya Samajist. At this Conference resolutions were passed of which some are reproduced in the appendix. These resolutions were submitted to Your Excellency and their receipt was acknowledged by Your Excellency's Assistant Private Secretary on January 24, 1939.

In 1938, pamphlets were issued on both sides. The International Aryan League stated the case of the Arya Samaj. There was a rejoinder by the authorities of the Nizam and a further reply by the Aryan League. We do not think it necessary to detain Your Excellency with a recital of the contents of these publications.

RESTRICTION OF RELIGIOUS RITES.

The Arya Samajists with whom Hindus as a whole are in full sympathy, complain that due performance of religious rites and ceremonies is restricted, the building of Hindu temples and Arya Samaj mandirs and Yajnashalas, opening of new Arya Samajes and even the hoisting of OM flag and other denominational flags of the Hindus are not allowed, the whole policy being guided by the Ecclesiastical Department. It is evident to Your Excellency's memorialists that the reclamation of the depressed classes by Arya Samajists and the Shuddhi movement started by the Hindus recently, is not viewed with favour by the Ecclesiastical Department. The entry of Arya missionaries into Hyderabad is often banned. The majority of the police, and the executive as well as the judiciary being Muslim, the cases of the murders of Arya preachers by Muslim fanatics are carelessly investigated by the police with the result that those prosecuted generally escape conviction. All this creates a feeling of insecurity not only amongst the Arya Samajists but amongst all classes of Hindus who form more than 88 per cent. of the total population. It is very well-known that Tamil, Telugu and Canarese are the languages spoken by the Hindus of the State and not Urdu; whilst secondary and University education is given through the medium of Urdu. To remove this trouble the Hindus opened private schools but State recognition has often been withheld from these schools. The inspecting officers being largely Muslims do not recommend their recognition. If recognition is not granted and the organizers decide to maintain the school without recognition, they are prosecuted. Within the last nine or ten years 2,274 schools have been closed as a result of this policy. The consequence is that the Hindus who in the rest of India are educationally the most advanced are backward in education in the Hyderabad State. As all hope of the redress of the grievances alleged, was lost, the Hindus resorted to Satyagraha and the number of Satyagrahis has been increasing from day to day.

We are approaching Your Excellency in accordance with the resolution No. 13. The authorities of the State were approached for a mutual understanding and compromise but the efforts proved to be ineffective.

RECENT INSTANCES.

Whenever there has been trouble in an Indian State and a section of the subjects of the State has grievances which have led to trouble, the Paramount Power intervenes. The appointment of the Glancy Commission for Kashmir in 1931 and of a British administrator for Alwar in 1933 are recent instances of the kind. In Kashmir Muslims claimed the restoration of certain religious buildings and the claim was conceded whilst the Commission recommended some political concessions also for Muslims. In Alwar, the Meos complained that they were heavily over-assessed, as compared with the neighbouring areas under British Rule.

Religious freedom is a right much more important than other political rights. On the obligations of the Paramount Power for securing religious freedom, Sir William Lee-Warner, in his famous book on the Native States of India (1910 edition) makes the following observations in Para 118 from which we quote a part:—

"The obligation to secure religious toleration is accepted not solely in consequences of the solidarity of religious feelings throughout the Empire, but also in the interests of the States themselves. When it is borne in mind that the British Government owes it to its own subjects to secure for them religious tolerance from Foreign potentates, its duty in India is enhanced by the subordinate relations which subsist between the Government of India and its protected allies."

PARAMOUNTCY QUESTION

The question whether so far as the Paramountcy of the British Government is concerned, Hyderabad is or is not at par with other Native States was settled in the correspondence which took place between the Government of H. E. H. the Nizam and Lord Reading over the Berar question. We reproduce in the appendix some relevant portions from Lord Reading's letter dated the 27th of March, 1926, which shows that the Paramount Power has the same right to interfere in the internal affairs of Hyderabad as in those of other States.

We request that a commission of enquiry may be appointed to go into the question of the undoubted grievances of the Hindus and Arya Samajists. We suggest an enquiry for the simple reason that the State authorities deny some of the accusations made in the resolutions, which we have quoted from the proceedings of the Arya Conference or plead justification for the course adopted by them. But if Your Excellency thinks it undesirable to institute an enquiry, we would be quite content, if Your Excellency would take other steps to secure to the Hindus and the Arya Samaj the following fundamental rights:—

(i) Freedom for the practice and preaching of the Vedic religion and culture. If a preacher makes a seditious speech or gives offence to the followers of other faiths, he may be prosecuted under the law, but there is no reason to stop the preaching of Vedic religion, simply because some preachers are apt to break the law.

(ii) Freedom for the establishment of new branches of the Arya Samaj and the building of the new Hindu temples, Arya Samaj mandirs, Sikh Gurudwaras, Yajnashalas, Havankundas and the repairing of the old ones without obtaining any permission from the Ecclesiastical or any other department of the State.

(iii) Liberty to start schools for the primary and secondary education of Hindu boys and girls. If their recognition is not recommended by the Educational Department they may not be recognized, but there is no reason to demand their closure.

(iv) Freedom to carry religious and social processions such as Nagar Kirtans through public streets with music in accordance with the custom, usage and tradition of the Hindus including Arya Samajists, Sikhs, Jains or depressed classes etc.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS.

We may here observe that the Government of His Exalted Highness the Nizam intends to introduce constitutional reforms. We do not know what form those reforms may take and how the Legislative Assembly, if there is going to be any, will be constituted and what degree of control over the administration will be conceded to it, but democratic institutions work by majority and on a party system. The question of fundamental rights which we claim and which we have delineated in the preceding para is distinguishable from political control which has to be vested in a representative assembly. In the Acts passed by Parliament for the good administration of India from time to time, there is no mention of religious freedom and of the freedom in the preaching of religion. These are rights which are assumed to have been assured to the people of India in British administration. We want that a declaration of civic rights guaranteed by the Paramount Power be given to the Hindus and the Arya Samajists by His Exalted Highness the Nizam.

The memorandum is signed by 93 signatories, including Raja Narendra Nath, Mr. M. S. Aney, Hon. Mr. P. N. Sapru, Sir C. Y. Chintamani, Bhai Parmanand, Prof. Ramanand Chatterjea, Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, Dr. B. S. Moonje, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta.

The Reserve Bank of India rate remains unchanged at three per cent per annum.

Under the auspices of the 'B' Ward Congress Committee a meeting was held in Cutchi Lohana Mahajanwadi at Mandvi when Mr. Subhas Bose spoke on the present situation. Photo shows Subhas Bose on the dais.

Five Satyagrahis Jailed

HYDERABAD, (Dn.), June 26.

Five youths arrested last evening in the Sultan Bazar when they offered satyagraha in the name of the Hindu Mahasabha were produced for trial to-day before the Chief City Magistrate who, after recording the usual evidence, sentenced two of them to one year's rigorous imprisonment each on two counts. The remaining three were released with warnings in consideration of their tender age.

CHALANS FOR SPEECHES

The City Police filed to-day two chalans against Pandit Bansilal Byas, an Arya Samajist preacher, in the court of the Chief City Magistrate. They have been made out under Section 28 of the Public Safety Regulation and are with reference to two speeches made by Byas in both of which he is alleged to have attacked the Government in a manner calculated to bring it into hatred and contempt. The cases will be heard on July 5.

SAVED FROM GALLOWS

A Divisional Bench of the Hyderabad High Court to-day reduced the sentence of death to one of three months' rigorous imprisonment passed on one Sultansab, a villager of Bidar district who had been charged with having murdered another Muslim, Mohamed Khasim. It was alleged that, suspecting the deceased to be on intimate terms with his (accused's) wife, the accused assaulted Khasim with a lathi, causing fatal injuries.

Their Lordships held that the wife's infidelity with the deceased had been proved and it could therefore be reasonably held that the accused had grave provocation for what he did.—A.P.

NEW PARTY IN NIZAM'S STATE

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, (Dn.), June 28.

In order to attain by peaceful and constitutional means such political advance and evolutionary progress as would be in keeping with the best interests of the State and in consonance with popular opinion, a political party has been established in Hyderabad City with Mr. Mir Akberali Khan, Bar.-at-Law, as President.

The organisers of whom the majority are Muslims. The inauguration of the new party had a mixed reception in the local political circles, while Muslim extremists are averse to any such idea and Hindu extremists are dissatisfied that the term Responsible Government has not been adopted. However the organisers hope to enlist sympathy of all communities. The new party it is stated will strive to infuse amongst the people proper appreciation of the rights and responsibilities of citizenship. The object of the party is to be attained in such a way that no community would be in position to override the interests of any other community.

NO OUTSIDE COUNSEL FOR ACCUSED

Jodhpur Reply To Muslim Undertrials

(From Our Correspondent)

JODHPUR, June 26

The Jodhpur Police have challaned almost all persons arrested in connection with the recent communal riot. The Special Magistrate has so far discharged 30 persons and now about 54 Muslims and 20 Hindus are standing their respective trials. Up to this time about 30 prosecution witnesses have been examined. To-day the City C.I.D. Inspector was examined. He while explaining the reasons of the said riot stated that the local Arya Samaj started an agitation in support of the Hyderabad Satyagraha. This gave an initiative to the local Muslims to organise themselves. As a result the Muslim Volunteer Corp was organised and they also began to make counter demonstrations by taking out Prabhat Pheries and holding meetings at different places and Masjids, etc.

It is also understood that the Muslims have applied to the Jodhpur Government to permit the prosecuted Muslims to represent their cases by outside Lawyers, but it is understood that their demand is rejected on the ground of lack of precedence. Some local Hindu Vakils of nationalist views are doing everything in defending the Mohemedan accused. It is to be noted here that Mr. Nishar Ahmud who was arrested in connection with communal riot is being treated as a political prisoner and is receiving fair treatment by the Jodhpur Government.

An Anglo-Indian prisoner, who escaped from the Jodhpur Central Jail has been arrested at Beawar by the Jodhpur Government Police. The police is busy in preparing "prima facie" case against him. It is said that he was challaned in 5 theft cases and was sentenced to 6 months' R.I. in two cases.

Sir S. Radhakrishnan arrived in Bombay on Thursday by s. s. Strathallan. He is seen in the picture leaving the boat at Ballard Pier.

SAVED FROM STARVATION

Gwalior Forests Thrown Open To Rajputana Cattle

GWALIOR, June 28.

Hundreds of thousans of cattle were saved from death by the generosity of Gwalior Durbar this year, when the whole of Rajputana and adjoining districts of Delhi and the Punjab were in the grip of fodder famine. When a request was made to Maharaja Scindia by Durbars of Jaipur and Jodhpur to allow their cattle to migrate into the forests of Gwalior State, His Highness ordered to throw open the forests of Gwalior free of cost to the famine stricken cattle. The revenue, Police and Forests Officers were also instructed to render to the people of Rajputana who migrated with their cattle all possible help.

The Bikaner Durbar made a requisition of about a lac of maunds of grass Seva Samitis of Jaipur and other places also collected grass from Gwalior forests and exported it to the nearest villages of Jaipur. Messrs. Birla Brothers also imported thousands of cows from Jilani as an act of charity and made arrangements for their watering and feeding in the Sheopur forests.

As favourable conditions in Rajputana are setting in, cows are leaving for their destination.

Echo Of Baroda Riots

The Recording Officers of the Inquiry Committee appointed to inquire into the disturbances that occured on the occasion of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's visit to Baroda recorded depositions of eight witnesses on behalf of Praja Mandal from 19-6-1939 to 26-6-'39 making in all 53 witnesses on behalf of Praja Mandal.

On 26-6-1939, the Police Department entered upon its evidence with the deposition of Major Acquino, which continued.

MORVI MAHARAJA HONOURED

A Morvi correspondent writes:—

The Morvi State and Railway Subordinate Staff have presented a congratulatory address on 27th June at Morvi to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Morvi in honour of the conferment of insignia of G.B.E. upon His Highness the Maharaja Saheb by the King-Emperor.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON YUVAK SANGH SECRETARY.

JAMNAGAR, June 29.

Last night while returning to the night school at 10 o'clock, Sjt. Keshavlal Kundaliya, Secretary, Yuvak Sangh, was given three severe lathi blows by some unknown person. The incident happened on the Main Road, 20 yards from the police stand. No arrest has so far been made.

SUGAR PRODUCTION AND STOCKS.

SIMLA, June 28.

On the basis of returns received under Sugar Production Rules, 1935, the Director, Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, Cawnpore, reports the following figures for Sugar Production and Stocks in respect of Central Sugar Factories in India for the fortnight ending 31st May, 1939:—

Opening stock at factories 3,226,392 maunds, production of sugar for the fortnight 67,861 maunds, despatches of sugar for the fortnight 547,446 maunds, closing stock at factories 2,746,809 maunds.

These figures relate to 74 factories, representing 53 per cent. of the total cane crushing capacity.—United Press.

NAVSARI FISHERY DEVELOPMENT

Demonstration Experiments

(From A Correspondent)

VANCHI-BORSI, near Navsari, 26-6-39.

Some years ago when the scheme to develop the Port of Navsari was taken on hand by the State, Four Godowns were constructed at Vanchi-Borsi, the village on the river mouth of the Purna. The scheme however had to be abandoned because of external causes. The godowns were lying idle till now though the area around was during the fishing season a scene of great bustle and activity, the fisher-people landing their catches there and transacting business. Navsari secured only a portion of the catch for sale in the local markets, the balance being despatched to various places by rail.

Now the godowns are utilised as State Fisheries Experimental station, and during the past one week Dr. Moses, the Director of Fisheries, Baroda State, has been carrying on demonstration experiments in fish refrigeration, extraction of fish oil and preservation of fish manure here. Fishermen from Vachi-Borsi and Navsari were there as usual and were keenly watching the experiments. Dr. Moses explained to them the aims of the Department and the benefits of the Co-operative Movement and also gave them useful advice.

FISHERMEN'S CO-OP. SOCIETY

The Navsari Fishermen's Co-operative Society, the first of its kind in the Baroda State, was started some months ago as the first step in the plan of fishery development proposed by the Director. The Society has been encouraged by the State to carry on its activities by a loan of Rs. 1,000 which the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Baroda, placed at its disposal from a special grant. The President of the Society, Mr. Pitambar Gosai, was able to make business contacts with various places with the help of the Department. During the past months, the fishing here being slack, he arranged to get fish packed in ice from Okha for despatch to Surat, Bombay and Navsari. As in Bombay, Baroda State intends to give the fishermen help in the shape of motor-boats and when this is done there is no doubt fishery trade will receive a great fillip.

SPECIAL OFFICERS FOR ABORIGINES

Bengal Govt.'s Move For Welfare Of Santals

CALCUTTA, June 28.

It is understood that the Government of Bengal have decided to appoint a special officer to look after the welfare of the Santals in the district of Dinajpur.

Such officers have been appointed in the districts of Maldah, Midnapur, Bankura and Mymensingh. Their duties are to help the aboriginal tribes as Santals, Garos and Hajons to advance educationally and economically and protect them against the oppression of the more advanced communities and neighbours.

Statistics show that there are 1,14,577 such people in the district of Bankura, 1,33,328 in the district of Dinajpur, 72,145 in the district of Maldah, 1,69,750 in the district of Midnapur and 53,912 in the partially excluded area of the district of Mymensingh. These figures are taken from the census report of 1921.—United Press.

PORT WASHINGTON, June 29—Carrying 22 passengers and a crew of eleven the "Dixie Clipper" took off for the Azordes.

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O/6/39

Reaction To Departure From Accepted Policy Of C. S. P.

Masani, Lohia, Patwardhan And Ashoka Mehta Explain Why They Have Resigned From National Executive Of Party

Srijuts Achyut Patwardhan, Rammanohar Lohia, Asoka Mehta (Editor of the "Congress Socialist") and M. R. Masani (Joint Secretary to the All-India Congress Socialist Party) have issued the following statement of reasons for their resignations from the Central Executive of the Congress Socialist Party.

"We have for some time past been feeling that we are at variance with the prevailing opinion in the Party. This variance has expressed itself uniformly in a series of events starting with the controversy on the Congress Presidential election. Two of us stayed neutral during the election itself and later we all pressed for and two of us adopted an attitude of neutrality in the Subjects Committee and the open sessions of the Tripuri Congress on the Pant resolution.

When at the Calcutta A. I. C. C. a resolution was sponsored, (which later was withdrawn), that the President be requested to continue and to renominate the old Working Committee, we were for having the resolution amended in the light of the assurance given of two or more seats to the President's nominess and, if that attempt failed, for supporting the resolution. We are unwilling to support the Forward Bloc or to give an organisationally consolidated shape to the Congress Left. On all these occassions, save the open sessions of the Tripuri Congress, the Party Executive has disagreed with us.

DEPARTURE FROM ACCEPTED POLICY.

This is a situation which has already led to much friction and bitterness and is increasingly making difficult an intelligent understanding of the issues involved. When people continue to stay where they no longer belong, reason itself ceases to inspire trust. Our place is now in the Party rank-and-file. We hope that the Party will appreciate our intentions in resigning from its Executive.

The adhesion of the Party to the Left Consolidation brings to a head the serious differences that have been growing in the Executive. It marks a serious departure from the Party's hitherto accepted policy.

The idea of an orginised Left in the Congress is by no means a new one. In past years suggestions have been made to the Party by M. N. Roy and by the Communists to convert itself into a Party of "Left Unity". These suggestions the Party unhesitatingly rejected. For one thing, it had a different conception of its role. For another, it felt that any crystallisation of the Left Nationalist elements in the Congress into an organisation would be a blow to the National Movement both because it divided the Congress into rigid and mutually exclusive "blocs" and because the process of radicalisation itself would be retarded rather than hastened. The Party continued ceaselessly, therefore, to seek to influence and move the Congress as a whole. It got a large measure of success in its efforts.

LEFT BLOC.

As against this view was the one held by the Communists, both inside and outside the Party, that the formation of a Left "Bloc" was urgently necessary and eminently suited to further the unity and fighting capacity of the Congress. The Party in the past few months has moved, rather tortuously, from the former to the latter view-point.

Proposals for a Left "bloc" came from the Communists and Subhas Babu late in 1938. The Party turned them down. Even after the re-election of Subhas Babu as the Congress President, which brought the issue of Left "versus" Right sharply to the forefront of Indian politics, the Executive Committee of the Party at its Allahabad meeting in February 1939 "unanimously" rejected the proposal for a Left "bloc".

At Tripuri, the final decision of the C. S. P. Executive to adopt an attitude of neutrality on Pantji's resolution in the plenary session after opposing it in the Subjects Committee, dramatically expressed its rejection of the idea of a Left "bloc" into which it had, notwithstanding its clear policy but due to hesiation and confusion in practice and other factors, got itself enmeshed and marked its resumption of independent initiative.

DANGER IN DIVISION.

At Tripuri, we saw the danger that faced the Congress if it was divided into rigid Right and Left "blocs". The danger was made more acute by the unbending attitude of the Right and the impatience and irresponsibility of sections of the Left. It, therefore, became all the more incumbent on the Party to arrest any further crystallisation of two mutually exclusive "blocs" in the Congress and to endeavour to create an atmosphere in the Congress wherein issues could be considered apart from factionalism and where Congress interests would not be indentified with sectarian ends.

In the face of the grim possibilities at Tripuri, the Party Executive by an overwhelming majority voted for neutrality on the Pant resolution. This decision of the Executive, however, proved unpalatable to a large number of the members of the Party.

The reversal of the Party's line was first noticed at Calcutta in April last. The Executive Committee then took a decision to oppose Pandit Jawaharlal's resolution requesting Subhas Babu to withdraw his resignation and to nominate the old Working Committee, unless it was amended. This decision was reached notwithstanding the fact that Jayaprakash Narayan, the Party's General Secretary, had, after consulting Party members and others, made a speech the previous day giving general support to Pandit Jawaharlal's proposal as explained in his speech. The decision, wrong as it was, became to us more objectionable as it left us with a feeling that it was taken not on merits but under outside influences and we, therefore, tendered our resignations at that stage. Pandit Nehru, however, withdrew the resolution and the occasion of voting for or against it did not arise. At Calcutta the majority on the Executive was still unconvinced about the desirability of a Left *bloc*. The Committee turned down adherence not only to the Forward *Bloc* but also to a Left Consolidation. We agreed, in response to the desire of our colleagues, to their deferring consideration of our resignations.

TOWARDS SPLIT?

At Bombay the Party has finally joined the Left Consolidation and the Executive had even expressed its willingness to join, as a Party, the Forward *Bloc* under certain conditions, if it were found to be necessary. We have thus at last definitely identified ourselves as a Party with one faction in Congress—an identification that opens out, in our opinion, dangerous perspective for our National Movement. The Left-bloc tendency in the Party has won, at least for the time being. We obviously cannot shoulder the responsibility for executing the policy underlying the recent decisions which, in our opinion, are likely to lead to a split in the Congress.

The vacillation in the Party's policies can ultimately be traced to the fact that its initiative has not remained unfettered. In its eagerness for Socialist Unity, the Party has developed close collaboration with the Communists and has admitted a number of Communists inside the Party with the result that to-day its initiative is no longer independent. It is not that its policy is influenced through the impact of outside forces,—that would be healthy enough, but that it is shaped by the pressure of members of other organization inside the Party itself. Communist infiltration in the Party has gone very far and it has seriously affected the working and tone of the Party.

While no doubt the policy of the Open Door for Communists was inspired by an overweening desire for unification of the two trends represented by the two Parties, the Communists have not, in our opinion, responded in that spirit and in the provinces where they have gained a majority, the C. S. P. tendency has been either suppressed or eliminated. Time and again, repeated warnings were given to the Party Executive about the designs of the Communists and their strategy of camouflage and capture of the C. S. P. but the Executive, partly because of its insistent desire for unity and partly due to the embarassing presence of a large number of Communists in the Party has failed to heed them to this day.

ROLE OF THE C. S. P.

We believe that the C. S. P. has played and can yet play a distinctive part in Indian politics. It has been the expression of a Socialist tendency entirely distinct from that emanating from the Communist International. There are many fundamental differences between our principles and approach and that of the Communists. Such, for instance, are the attitude towards the Congress, the adherence to peaceful and legitimate means, insistence on democracy, the attitude towards the acts of the Soviet Government, towards the Colonial peoples and to war.

In the present circumstances, we consider it to be highly detrimental to the Indian Socialist movement as well as the National Movement that the policies and activities of Indian Socialists should be controlled by an International Organization which has itself in recent years become dependent on the Government of the Soviet Union. To the extent that Communists control the working of the C. S. P. as they have been increasingly doing, the free initiative and healthy development of the Indian Socialist movement is being crippled.

It is our considered opinion that the continuance of the present heterogeneous composition of the Party and of the political drift and organisational paralysis which results from such a composition is intolerable and must end.

A. C. S. P. which agrees with the C. P. in almost all matters and acts almost invariably in collaboration with it has really no business to exist as a separate Party. In any event, being less well-knit and financially poorer, it is bound to be eaten up by the other. It is only if there are definite points of difference and these are clearly indicated that there is justification for having two separate Parties.

The only real alternative before the C. S. P. appear to be either to chalk out a more specific programme and thesis distinct from that of the Communists or to merge with the Communists in a single Party, by whatever name it may be called.

OLD TIES WILL REMAIN.

We have tried frankly to bring to the surface the extent of differences that have developed. This does not mean that with these members of the original group which formed the Party who may not agree with much of what we have said we have little in common. Far from it. There is still much in common and above all there is deep affection and friendship. But these are not by themselves a sufficient basis on which to function.

If some of us have come to look at things in a way which puts us in the position of being considered obstacles to "Socialist Unity" and brakes on the further "radicalisation" of the Party, it is much better that we cease to be such obstructions and allow the dominant tendencies in the Party to follow their natural course. It has been for us a rare pleasure and privilege to work with Jayaprakash and our other comrades and the ties that hold us together will remain.

It is in this spirit that we have resigned. It is a painful thing to part company, even if perhaps for a while, from a group in which one has so many dear comrades and friends and harder to do so when to do so means inviting unpopularity in the circles in which one has found appreciation and response. But we think it fairer to take such a course than to retain positions in a Party with whose dominant tendency on vital matters we are out of sympathy and to become either a constant source of irritation and conflict or for the sake of retaining office and 'leadership' to become a complaint party to policies we do not believe in.

Some times, when factiousness on both sides vitiates the atmosphere and the voice of reasonableness is drowned in the din of domestic battle, it is impossible for those in whom good-will still survives to play an effective part. Such appears to us to be the situation in the Indian national movement to-day. All that remains for such as will not choose between the two contending forces is to devote themselves to small and undemonstrative tasks of a constructive and educative nature, hoping that later when the futility of internecine warfare comes to be realised, they will once again be able to help in serving the cause of independence and Socialism.

PUNJAB CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY

Annual Conference On 1st And 2nd July

ROHTAK, June 27.

The Annual Conference of the Punjab Provincial Congress Socialist Party, as has already been announced, is taking place on the 1st and 2nd July 1939 under the Presidentship of Acharya Narendra Dev at Rohtak. The meeting of the Executive Committee of the Provincial Congress Socialist Party will be held on 30th June 1939, at Rohtak. The Delegates will meet on 1st July 1939, at 4 p.m. About more than 150 delegates are expected to attend the Conference. Volunteers are daily coming from the villages to make the Conference a success.

Munshi Ahmad Din, who is here for the last one week is touring this District. To-day he is going to Bahadur Garh.

B. B. & C. I. RLY. EMPLOYEES' UNION

A meeting of the Central Council of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union was held on Sunday last. The Central Council transacted the following among the important business at its sitting.

The Railway Workers on the B. B. & C.I. Railway line who were retrenched in 1931 and thereafter were requested to supply full particulars of their unemployment so as to enable the Union to supply the same to the Federation so that the question can be discussed with the Railway Board which is to meet in Bombay in July next.

The Central Council protested against the unjustifiable dismissal of Mr. Shisir Kumar Bhattacharya, Station Master, B. P. Rly. Mugra (Hoogly) and requested the Board of Directors to reinstate him at an early date and thereby allay the discontent among the workers.

The meeting decided to place two suggestions of amalgamation with the B. B. & C. I. Railway Union, Ahmedabad and combination of all the Unions before the annual general meeting to be held in Bombay.

Mr. R. R. Bakhale's resignation was accepted and Mr. I. S. Patel was appointed as the Acting-General Secretary.

The meeting whole-heartedly supported resolutions passed at the Convention of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, Madras, Re: Provident Fund, Recognition and Pass and Leave Rules, etc., assured the Federation that this Union will support all actions of the Federation taken by the same for implementing resolutions passed by the Federation.

Lahore Dt. Board Elections

LAHORE, June 28.

Fourteen Unionists, twelve Independents and ten Congressmen have been elected to the Lahore District Board.

Twelve memberes will be nominated to the Board by Government.—United Press.

(Continued from column 6.)

birds at one stroke. They have dismissed daily paid Indian workers and have tried to provide Sinhalese with work. They have raised a storm in Travancore and tried to strike at the Jaffna tobacco industry. They know fully well that the copra industry is on a different category. There is an all-Indian market. There is already a section of Indian mercantile opinion that Ceylon Copra should come to India to keep going North Indian oil mills. But it is not so in the case of tobacco. It is sold in Malabar area only. Even if the Government does not interfere the boycott movement by the Malayalees may kill that. I would rather like that the Congress Committee sends its representative in September and not before for very good reasons.

CEYLON HAILS JAWAHAR'S MISSION

(Continued from page 16.)

India by the Indians in Ceylon, to approach the people of South-India with a view to acquaint them of the miseries of Indians in Ceylon, to appeal for help in the matter of protecting the civil rights and affording relief to the thousands of labourers who would be soon repatriated unless effective steps were taken to prevent the anti-Indian move set afoot. They were convinced that the Government of India alone could solve their problem effectively, but to make the Government convinced of the seriousness of the situation it required the entire support of th Provincial and State Governments of India. Indians were daily being dismissed from service and subjected to various hardships.

Indians in Ceylon numbered over 8½ lakhs of whom about 6½ lakhs were estate labourers and 12,000 were employed as daily paid workers in the various Government departments. Among them were people who had worked for over 20 and 25 years. The Indians were now being denied even the elementary rights of civil liberty.

PERMANENT SETTLERS.

Mr. K. A. Krishnan who addressed the gathering next said that they had not come to South India all of a sudden to create any animosity or public opinion against the Sinhalese. It was their firm belief upto now that it was their duty as domiciled Ceylonese to co-operate with the major community in the Island in improving the conditions of Ceylonese in the highest possible self-governing status. They were already fully co-operating with all the communities in Ceylon in establishing their claim for self-government. Convinced of the importance of their services, the Donoughmore Commission granted the rights of franchise to Indians settled in the Island subject to 5 years' residential qualification. Apart from this the commission had laid stress on their recommendation of special powers to the Governor to protect the rights of immigrant Indians.

Proceeding he said that among the daily paid employees to be repatriated now, there were 90 per cent. whom the Government had certified as permanent settlers in the Island. They had repeatedly urged through press and platform to co-operate with the other communities in solving the unemployment problem of the country if only they would grant them the legitimate place as laid down in the constitution. An impartial enquiry on the question of immigration into the Island was made by Sir Edward Jackson who was appointed as Immigration Commissioner, whose findings stated that there was no necessity to introduce further legislation to control immigration.

In conclusion he asked for the immediate intervention of the Governments of Madras, Cochin and Travancore for protecting the rights of their people in Ceylon.

FREEDOM ALONE CAN SOLVE PROBLEM.

Resolutions requesting the Government of Cochin to make a strong representation to the Government of India for taking immediate and effective steps against the contemplated repatriation of Indians in Ceylon and exhorting the public to completely boycott all coconut products and tobacco imported from Ceylon were then introduced by Mr. V. K. Krishnankutty, M.L.C. and unanimously adopted.

Mr. C. R. Iyyunni, M.L.C. and President of the Cochin Civil Liberties Union, was the last speaker. He said that Indians suffered these discriminations because they still remained a slavish nation. It was, therefore, his appeal to the people in India to strive for winning complete independence for India which alone he believed would remove all disabilities—political, social and economic, from which their countrymen suffered of the Indians in Ceylon have realised the gravity of the present situation. The dismissal of 1,000 daily paid workers on a month's notice and the dismissal of 8,000 daily paid workers after 6 months with a compensation are the two things that have created the present complication. The passing of the agricultural quota bill has not created so much stir as these two. The proposals of the Ministers on the immigration question has not created much fear in the minds of Indian, because they have not realised the gravity of the proposals.

JAWAHAR'S VISIT

The resolution of the Working Committee of the Congress has given some sigh or relief. Indians would whole heartedly welcome the presence of our great leader Pandit Nehru. There is a feeling amongst the Indians that our Indian leaders should realise beforehand that the Sinhalese leaders have completely changed their political outlook in recent years and there is a great difference in their attitude towards Indians. All the contemplated legislations may to all appearance be for the economic uplift of the country, but would really kill the trade and business of the Indian community. The antagonism towards Europens is not so patent as it is against the Indians. In the Indian they see a potential Ceylon Tamil community that will increase the numericale strength of the Jaffness whom they want to bring to an inferior position. The Jaffnese by their enterprise, intelligence and business habits have predominated the Sinhalese in every economic activity of the Island and even in Government service they are predominating at the present juncture. This the Sinhalese do not like, though they may not say that in so many words. The Jaffnese are practically segregated now and none of them could get political influences in any other part of the Island. If the Indians in the planting area, 80 per cent of whom are Ceylon, are recognised as Ceylon Tamils for all practical purpose, then the Sinhalese fear that the Jaffna element would get greater influence politically also. This influence would be created in the Sinhalese area. It is why the Sinhalese wish either to segregate the Indians from the rest of the population by giving them 2 or 3 electorates separately or to disenfranchise them totally and make them permanently a floating population. The Jaffna leaders foresaw this and they tried to co-operate with the Indians and the other Tamil speaking minority—the Muslims. As a reply to this move, the Sinhalese Ministry have brought the question of daily paid workers of whom 3,000 are Malayalees. By touching the Malayalees they thought the agitation would go to the extent of boycotting Jaffna tobacco in Travancore which means a death blow to an industry which maintains nearly 3,00,000 souls.

A NOTE OF WARNING.

When the Indian community, as a last resort threw in their lot with the other minorities, a Sinhalese gentleman with the greatest influence with the Board of Ministers met some of the Indian leaders, and promised to get the Indian question solved amicably provided they do not join the Jaffna element in their demand for Balanced representation in the new Reforms proposals. The Indian leaders would have accepted the position if they had thought that the Sinhalese were sincere in their approach. During the time when the Indians were approached, the Sinhalese leader Sir D. B. Jayatilaka was carrying on negotiations with the Jaffnese and it is learnt that they were asked to confine themselves to their own requirements only. Since the Indian leaders thought that the Sinhalese wanted to divide the minorities into various groups and win their object, the leaders intimated to the Sinhalese friend that they would consider the question of compromise after April 2nd, (i.e.) after the Town Hall meeting of the Indians. Then the Sinhalese friend took a threatening attitude towards the Indian leaders and stated that if they did things in that way, there would crop up numerous Anti-Indian legislation very soon. If the Indian leaders had taken a particular line of action or have thrown their lot with some other communities it is because of the attitude of the Sinhalese leaders on various occasions. The arrival of Panditji to Ceylon is hailed more by the Sinhalese than by any others. The Sinhalese leaders think that people like Panditji could be convinced easily of the "Justice" of their actions. I am sure they are living in a fool's paradise if they imagine so. The Pan Sinhalese Ministers think that they can talk principles that would convince Indian leaders and then nullify the effect of the principles enunciated through executive action.

The Sinhalese have killed two

(Continued in col. 4)

JAWAHAR'S MISSION WELCOMED

Tricks Of Sinhalese To Divide And Strike

(From A Correspondent)

COLOMBO, June 24.

Mr. Kunjiraman the President of the Malayales Mahajana Sabha ise in Bombay with a view to meet the members of the A.I.C.C. On a telegram from him Mr. Desai the President of the Indian Mercantile Chamber has already left the place with the same object. We now find that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi feel that the Ceylon question is one for negotiation and not for retaliation. As a matter of fact I think that every question at the earlier stages is for negotiation and if negotiation fail then the other questions arise. Whether such a situation for retaliation has arisen at this juncture is one which has to be considered in the interests of both the countries. I doubt very much whether the majority

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Our Readers' Views

Parsis And Drink Evil

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—No single member of the community, however high and well-placed he may be, has any right to speak, much less to speak audaciously and boastfully, as does your enthusiastic correspondent Mr. Russa H. Mehta that "..... we Parsis as a whole always drink alcohol. Be it a birthday, navjot, wedding, X'mas, Divali, Idd or Pateti." Writing in the same vein further on, Mr. Mehta challenges the Hon. Minister to "go to any Parsi family and see for himself how they drink".

It is this sort of blatant statements and characteristically humiliating talks about the Parsi attitude towards the question of drink so freely indulged in by my co-religionists, without any serious regard to truth, that obliges me to pen this letter by way of protest on behalf of myself and many other men and women of my outlook and mentality. It is at once far from truth to say that "Parsis as a whole" indulge in spirituous drink. I am a Parsi by birth and upbringing and according to my humble capacity I am endeavouring to understand and follow the divine wisdom of my great Prophet Zarathustra. But I have not adopted this soul-debasing practice of drink in my house on any day however auspicious, though I am over fifty in age. And I daresay, there are by thousands like me in the community, who on principle or for its effects upon the body, mind and soul, do not touch this intoxicating beverage for any temptation.

It is, therefore, nothing less than a blasphemy of the Poet-Prophet and the Parsi Community, unashamedly to assert and announce such views as your correspondent gives expression to. People like your correspondent do so only to beguile the reformers and the non-Parsis into a belief that the community as a whole does not see anything wrong in drinking liquors like bewada, sherry, champaigne, brandy or whisky. One instance to prove my contention will suffice for the moment, that the Parsi community, inhabitant in Karachi, has unanimously resolved to taboo this item of evil from their menu on festive occasions, which hitherto was much in vogue there, too.—Yours, etc.

BYRAM KHAMBATTA.

"Bande Mataram" And Osmania University

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The latest communique of the Nizam's Government on the subject of the singing of "Bande Matram" in educational institutions will probably not receive general approbation, but all thoughtful and unbiassed critics will argue that it is a gracious and conciliatory gesture, which while maintaining the principles of Government gives an opening to the students to rejoin this University without fear of victimisation or any educational loss. It may not assuage the feelings of the political agitator but it will allay the anxiety of every responsible student and his guardian.

The Bande Matram issue over which several hundred students had left the Osmania University and joined the Nagpur University had reached the State of a stalemate. The defiant bravado with which the giddy headed lads had abandoned their Alma Mater and their homes had died out in their hearts. The resources of those parents and guardians and generous philanthropists who carried away of the surge of the sentiment had opened their purse strings to enable the "brave" youths to carry out their schemes of defying established authority had been strained to over taxing. The hospitality of the Nagpur University and Government, whose vain sentimentalism had got the better of sound reason and good judgement, had begun to wane. The erstwhile cordially invited guests were beginning to feel uncomfortable in their new heaven and were making overtures to get back to their Alma Mater. At such a juncture the Government in a generous spirit has offered to forgive and forget and to further make good the loss to the students. It is an offer which ought to be equally gracefully accepted.

The arguments for and against the singing of the "Bande Mataram" have been discussed threadbare. One facts stands out without contradiction. It has become a topic of controversy and ill-will. Its associations in recent years have been such that every Government desirous of maintaining communal harmony is trying to place such restrictions as will meet the situation in the particular locality. The Congress leaders are now trying to do away with the enforcement of the singing of the song wherever feeling is not with sympathy with it. Recently the Bombay Government has definitely ruled that the song should not be sung in any school by compulsion when any of the pupils are not in favour of it. Other provinces have adopted palliative measures and in some places substitues have put forward. This implies the common agreement that the song is a cause of friction and such friction should be avoided.

The stand taken up by the Nizam's Government is in keeping with its time-honoured tradition of maintaining communal harmony and respecting the religious feeling of all communities. It is essential for the maintenance of the good will among the students of the University that nothing offensive to any one is said or done and, therefore, it is desirable to enforce such a precaution by a ruling of Government. Nowhere is the 'Vande Mataram' looked upon as a religious song and therefore its singing in the prayer hall of the University cannot be insisted upon. Such halls are intended for the recitation of prayer and hymns which form the ritual of a particular community. It is not intended for the purpose of popularising political anthems of an objectionable nature. The Vande Mataram is a song of recent origin and in spite of the sentiment attached to it does not constitute a traditional religious hymn of any Hindu sect. Therefore it is an innovation and is not permitted. If for instance at some future date the Muslims sought to introduce some new song not sanctioned by tenets of their religion or even recited any passages of a religious nature which are likely to be taken exception by any other sect (such as the Tabarra or Madhe Sahaba) it would be duty and obligation of Government to put a stop to such an innovation. That is the spirit behind the Government order if I construe it right. It is not calculated to suppress the religious liberty of any community but to ensure the harmonious and even tenor of College life.

The important point for the students and their guardians to consider is that after so many months of scholastic career wasted and so much money (theirs or their sympathisers) lost in an unsuccessful attempt to bend or break the Government on a sentimental issue, a chance is being given to them to condone the past and make good past losses. The authorities are willing to forgive and to forget and to provide facilities to the students to make up any loss in their studies by special classes. They are willing to make such concessions as will not interfere with the academic careers of the students and put them to any loss. Let not false prestige stand in the way and let not political agitators try to further exploit the poor students. It will do the latter no good. All responsible and prominent citizens would be doing a service to youth and the country if they would utilize their influential positions to persuade the students to avail of the opportunity given them to rejoin their Alma Mater. That better counsels will prevail at least now in my fervent hope and my last appeal is to the Muslim students to make it easier by every means at their command for their Hindu colleagues to rejoin.—Yours etc.

"NEITHER MUSLIM NOR HINDU."

Insurance Act And Rebate System

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The new Insurance Act comes into force from the 1st of July 1939 which does not permit the rebate system which is now current. The current rates for insurance for instance fire, allow a rebate up to 45 per cent. and when the new act comes into force it is only reasonable to expect that the present schedule of rates would undergo a corresponding reduction. But it is very curious to see that Insurance Companies here are very silent on this question.

The property-holders, businessmen and mill-owners, etc., in Bengal and Northern India are moving in the matter for the rate-reductions but in Bombay no such move appears to be afoot. I think that Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Indian Merchants' Chamber and other commercial associations should take initiative and give a lead in the matter.—Yours, etc.,

S. M. KAMAT.

A Danger Spot

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I shall be highly obliged if you could kindly allow me through your esteemed column to invite the attention of the Municipal authorities to the following:

A tin shed which is provided for the accumulating rubbish collected by sweepers of the area situated on the foot-path below the tree "Chinch"—between compound wall of the Courtaulds (India) Ltd., and the Lady Jamshedji Road at Dadar—creates a stinky unbearable smell to passers-by, and moreover it is an encroachment on the foot-path itself, which comes in the way of school-going children and pedestrians.

To avoid this particular smelling spot they have to take to the public road where there is always a heavy traffic of vehicles which may lead to accident. I therefore suggest the Municipal Authorities to remove the loathsome shed, so that the school children can pass through the usual path.—Yours, etc.

M. K. CHAVAN.

DADAR, June 24.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Ceylon Anti-Indian Feeling

K. S. V. AIYAR details some incidents showing how anti-Indian feeling is being sedulously fomented in Ceylon and welcomes the proposed visit of Pandit Nehru as a representative of the Congress.

Bar Council Exam.

"M" appeals to the Bar Council, in view of the great hardship that is likely to be caused by the closure of the Advocate's Examination that (1) The Final Examination should be held in August 1940, (2) Three further examinations should be held, two in 1941 and the last in February 1942 and that candidates should be allowed to appear either in one or both the parts.

Iranian Literature On Radio

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—On the 13th instant "Zarthostno diso", it was quite inspiring to hear on the Radio the recital from the Shahaname of sweet couplets in praise of the Holy Prophet Zarthustra. It will be a great boon if Mr. Bokhari, the station Director All India Radio will arrange to introduce in the local programme such recitals from the Iranian literature off and on. It is also necessary that the subject be definitely mentioned in the programme.—Yours, etc.

ARDESHIR B. DASTUR

Future Of Indian Insurance

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In your issue of the sixteenth June, under the above title, you have published certain observations made by J. C Setalvad, among which he states: "Some of the Exchange Banks have persistently refused to accept policies issued by Indian Insurance Companies."

As a keen nationalist I beg to suggest that borrowers, who are thus treated by any of the Exchange Banks, may easily show their contempt for the latter by closing their dealings with them and taking their policies over to any decent indigenous Institution, who, I feel sure, will not hesitate to accept the policy of any reputable Indian Insurance Company If such action be promptly taken by all aggrieved parties, will any Exchange Bank (s) refuse to accept such policies much longer?—Yours, etc.

AN INDIAN BANK OFFICER

Kanara Konkani Dramatic Association

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In your issue of Saturday the 10th instant, in the local engagement column, you have published under "Konkani drama" that a gold medal was presented on Wednesday to Mr. F. Fernandes, the organiser of the Mangalorean's Konkani drama by Mr. S. D. Gonsalves of the Bank of India.

I write to inform you that no such medal was presented to Mr. Fernandes on that day; but a silver medal was presented by my Association to Mr. A. D'Sa for best stage acting.

The Konkani drama staged on Wednesday the 7th instant was organised by my Association and Mr. F. Fernandes was an actor and 'not an organiser'.—Yours, etc.,

A. H. SEQUEIRA.
President.
Kanara Konkani Dramatic Association.

PROGRESS OF 'NEW INDIA'

Directors Recommend Dividend Of Rs. 1-6-0 Per Share

A plea to train competent Indians to occupy responsible positions in the Company's services, was raised by shareholders at the Twentieth Ordinary General Meeting of the New India General Assurance Company Ltd. which was held on Thursday evening in the premises of the Company under the chairmanship of Sir Chunilal V. Mehta.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH

Sir Chunilal in the course of his address on the occasion said:

"I would first refer to the severe loss we have sustained since our last General Meeting by the untimely death of two esteemed members of our Board, Sir Nowroji Saklatvala, K.B.E., C.I.E., and the Hon'ble Sir Phiroze Sethna, Kt., O.B.E.

In the Life Department the amount of the sums assured under policies issued during the year was Rs. 1,71,96,467. Of this amount Rs. 15,64,500 was re-assured. A comparison of these figures with those recorded in our last Accounts would not be of much value as we then dealt with a period of nine months only.

A comparison, however, with the figures given in our last Report covering a full year's working shows that we have secured some improvement in the volume of new business.

I am glad again to be able to state that we have experienced a satisfactory year in the Fire Department.

After making ample provision for outstanding claims there is a profit of Rs. 4,53,104, equalling 13.7 per cent of the premium income. Of this sum Rs. 3,88,104 has been transferred to Profit and Loss Account and Rs. 65,000 has been merged into the Additional Reserve raising that item to Rs. 24,40,000. The combined Reserves in this Department amount to Rs. 37,56,986 being 114.1 per cent of the premium income for the year. This reflects a position of considerable strength.

The business in our Marine Department has again shown unsatisfactory results.

In the Accident Department there has been a considerable advance in premium income which is gratifying in view of the usually good underwriting results obtained.

YEAR'S PROFITS

The Profit and Loss Account shows a balance of Rs. 8,92,470-5-5 out of which your Directors recommend a tax free dividend of Rs. 1-6-0 per share, which will absorb Rs. 6,52,763-6-0, leaving Rs. 2,39,706-15-5 to be carried forward to next Account.

I think we have reason to regard the results disclosed by these Accounts as satisfactory. During the past year there was a falling off in trade and insurable values which was accompanied by intensified competition in our business. In spite of these obstacles we continued to progress and with the exception of one section of our business to make satisfactory profits.

I now move that the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheets for the year ended 31st December, 1938, be approved and adopted.

Mr. J. R. D. Tata, Vice-Chairman of the Company supported.

NO DEARTH OF MATERIAL

In the discussion that followed a suggestion was made by a shareholder that the Company should make a contribution to the fund that was being raised to fight the innovation of the Property Tax. He further objected sending boys to England for purposes of training as he contended that there was no dearth of material in India to fill in responsible positions in the company.

Another shareholder wanted a categorical reply as to whether the Company observed any discriminatory preferences in appointment.

A member asked whether Phirozeshah Mehta Road would be named Insurance Road ignoring the services of the illustrious patriot whose name it bore? (The question was referred to Sir H. P. Mody, Corporator to the accompaniment of uproarious laughter.)

Further it was pointed out in reference to appointing Europeans at the helm of affairs, that Indians were not being treated in a reciprocatory manner outside India.

Sir Chunilal replying said that they would not have to contribute to the Property Tax fighting fund as they had only one building.

The Chairman further declared that the item, bonus to staff will be placed before the shareholders in future.

Regarding alleged discrimination in appointments, he said, that appointments were being always made on merit and he hoped it would be so in future also.

He thought training in England helped their apprentices to get better equipped.

The Chairman, Mr. J. R. D. Tata and Sir H. P. Mody were re-elected as directors at the meeting and the Directors' Report was adopted.

BOMBAY TIME TO STAY

Municipal Corporation's Decision

Once again the Municipal Corporation turned down the proposal to set the Municipal clocks by Standard Time.

In the last thirty-five years, this question of setting the Municipal clocks by Standard Time has come before the Municipal Corporation about fifteen times, and on sentimental grounds, if not of convenience, the Municipal Corporation has maintained Bombay Time.

On Thursday by 34 votes against 49 the house once again maintained "status quo".

At an earlier stage Mr. B. G. Parelkar moved adjournment of the House as a protest against the conviction of Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar who has been sentenced in Hyderabad, for offering Satyagraha. The adjournment motion was thrown out by an overwhelming majority.

On the 4th of May last Mr. S. S Mirajkar moved:—

That the Corporation are of opinion that Standard Time be henceforth adopted for all Municipal purposes.

That the Commissioner be requested to set all Municipal clocks to Standard Time.

The motion was seconded by Mr. R. S. Nimbkar.

The first amendment proposed by Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, seconded by Dr. Sorab P. Mehta read:—

That the keeping of Bombay Time in Municipal clocks be adhered to and that Government be requested to consider the advisability of setting all clocks under their control to Bombay Time.

Mr. M. N. Talpade moved another amendment to refer the matter to the Law and Revenue Committee.

Dr. P. H. Mehesehri supported Bombay Time.

Mr Salebhoy Abdool Kader moved the third amendment that the Government be requested to consider the advisability of set all clocks under their control to Bombay Time and in the mean time to postpone consideration of the matter.

Dr. D. N. Saher supported Bombay Time and said the Municipal Corporation did not received any representation from any commercial institution or Labour union to set the clocks by Standard Time. No one felt inconvenience nor experienced hardship for having Bombay Time and there was no necessity to revert to Standard Time.

PLEA FOR UNIFORMITY

Mr. Soonderdas Morarji urged the House to adopt Standard Time for the sake of uniformity and he was follower of Standard Time convenience.

Mr. Meyer Nissim admitted that but for the sake of sentiments he would support Bombay Time.

Dr. J. V. Vora appealed the House not to change the time.

Mr. K. H. Goregaokar also supported Bombay Time.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi appealed the House to adopt one uniform time and supported Standard Time.

BOMBAY TIME TO STAY

At this stage closure was moved and the Mr. Salebhoy Abdool Kader's and Mr. Talpade's amendments were put to vote and declared lost. Mr. Mohanlal Desai's amendment was taken to a division and declared lost by 39 votes against 41. The original proposition was also taken to a division and midst cheers the Mayor announced that it was lost, as only 34 voted for it and 49 against. The Bombay Time will thus continue to remain on the municipal clocks.

The House then adjourned till Monday.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE

Civil Appointments

The Hon. Mr. Justice A. S. R. Macklin, I.C.S., relinquished charge of the office of Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on Monday, the 12th June.

The Governor-General in Council has recognised provisionally the appointment of Mr. G. S Taunton as Honorary Vice-Consul for Norway at Bombay.

Mr. G. D. Parasnis is appointed to be a Second Grade Deputy Collector with effect from 15th July 1937, vice Rao Bahadur D. A Patel retired.

A temporary post of Second Grade Deputy Collector is created for a period of four months or until an Assistant Collector is available, whichever is earlier, vice Mr. V. Isvaran, I.C.S., appointed to officiate as Collector of West Khandesh, and Mr. B. S. Kulkarni, Mamlatdar, is appointed to hold it and to do duty as District Deputy Collector, Dharwar.

Mr. V. H. Ghanekar, Mamlatdar, to officiate as District Deputy Collector, Sholapur, vice Mr. W N. Bakhtyar transferred.

Major R. T. Advani, I.M.S., on return from leave, to be Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

Lt.-Col. M. G. Bhandari, I.M.S., on relief, to be on special duty in the office of the Inspector-General of Prisons, Province of Bombay.

Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, is granted leave on average pay for two months and seventeen days with effect from the 1st August 1939.

Mr. D. F. P. Reid, on return from leave, to be on special duty in the office of the Inspector-General of Police, Province of Bombay, till Mr. C. H. de V Moss proceeds on leave, and thereafter to officiate as Principal, Police Training School, Nasik, vice Mr. C. H. de V. Moss.

Mr. D. D. Variava, O.B.E., F.R.C.S.E., B.M.S.—Class I, Division I, Civil Surgeon, Jalgaon, to officiate as Civil Surgeon, Ahmedabad, with attached duties, vice Lt.-Col. A. H. Harty, I.M.S.

Mr. H. P. DeSouza, L.M. & S., B.M.S.—Class II, Senior Assistant Surgeon, St. George's Hospital, Bombay, to officiate as Civil Surgeon, Jalgaon, vice Mr. D. D. Variava, B.M.S.—Class I, Division I.

Mr. R. P. Patwardhan to continue as Officer on Special Duty at the Deccan College Research Institute till the end of June 1939, in addition to his duties as officiating Principal of the Elphinstone College, Bombay.

Capt. K. A. J. Lalkaka, M.B.B.S., to be Second Honorary Physician at the N. M. Mental Hospital, Thana, for a period of two years with effect from the date he assumes charge of his duties.

Mr. H. D. Dastoor, M.B.B.S., (Bom.), D.O.M.S. (Eng.), D.O. (Oxon.), to be Honorary Assistant Ophthalmic Surgeon, Sir C. J. Ophthalmic Hospital and Tutor in Ophthalmology, Grant Medical College, Bombay, vice Mr. V. K. Chitnis.

A. I. Kisan Prisoners' Day On July 9

KISAN SABHA DEMANDS STATUS OF POLITICALS TO THOSE IN JAIL

BOMBAY, June 8.

Meetings of the All-India Kisan Committee were held on the 22nd, 23rd and 27th June, 1939, under the presidentship of Acharya Narendradev, M.L.A.

Following resolutions were amongst those adopted by the Committee:—

KISAN STRUGGLES

This Committee congratulates the Kisans of Bihar, Andhra, Punjab, N. W. F., C. P. and other provinces on the courage and determination with which they have recently initiated extended or intensified their campaigns of direct action to secure their just rights to land, or immediate relief from extortion of the State, Sahukars, Landlords, Co-operative Organisations, etc.

The Committee is deeply grieved to see that Provincial Governments look upon such struggles as so many attempts to embarrass them and undermine their prestige and try to suppress them with lathi charges, brutal assaults and imprisonment. The Committee urges upon all Provincial Governments to study the genesis of these struggles and consider all Kisan representations with broadminded sympathy and make earnest efforts to seek the most effect avenues of peaceful solution. In particular the Committee urges the Provincial Governments to prevent illegal or unjust evictions of Kisans from their lands and to reinstate to them where they have been so ejected. The Committee further calls upon the Provincial Governments to suspend the use of all coercive measures, prohibit the use of force against unarmed and peaceful Kisans and to put down the terrorism of the zamindars and their agents.

INSTRUCTION TO WORKERS

The Committee at the same time, feels that it may sometimes become necessary for the Kisans to resort to direct action, for the defence of their legitimate rights and the enforcement of their just demands. The Committee, however, warns all provincial organisations and Kisan workers to bear in mind that hasty initiations of such struggles without adequate preparations is bound to retard the progress of the Kisan movement in the country and to injure the interest of the Kisans and the prestige of the Sabha. The Committee further enjoins upon all Kisan Sabhas and Kisan workers to conduct their struggles in a peaceful manner even in face of greatest provocation.

The Provincial Kisan Sabhas are also enjoined to guide all such struggles in their provinces and to see that popular support is mobilized in favour of such struggle.

KISAN PRISONERS

The Committee demands the unconditional release of thousand of Kisans and Kisan workers who have been arrested and sentenced on various charges for participating in peaceful mass movements for securing legitimate rights of Kisans.

In particular the Sabha accords its whole-hearted support to the Behar Provincial Kisan Sabha in its fight to secure the full status and privileges of political prisoners for all Kisan prisoners and condemns the obstinate refusal of the Bihar Government to comply with this request resulting in the resumed hunger-strike of Pandit Rahul Samkrityayama and prolonged fast of other comrades in prison.

'KISAN PRISONERS' DAY

In view of the rapid increase in the number of Kisan prisoners in Punjab, Bihar, Andhra, C.P. and other provinces and their treatment as common criminals, The Committee urges all Provincial Sabha following the excellent example of the Bihar Sabha to observe Sunday, July 9th, as the All-India Kisan Prisoners' Day to focus public opinion on the gravity of this problem and demand the recognition of Kisan prisoners as political prisoners throughout the country.

ORISSA KISAN SABHA

On consideration of the various reports regarding Kisan organisation in Orissa the Committee resolves to depute Swami Sahajanand Saraswati and Mr. Jayaprakas Narayan to enquire into the matter on the spot and to take all necessary measures to get the Provincial Kisan Sabha to function again even more actively than before.

HOME MINISTERS' CONFERENCE

This Committee condemns the decision of the Home Ministers' Conference to treat all class struggles on a par with communal movements and extend the scope of Section 153-A of the Indian P. Code so as to penalise the Kisan Sabha propaganda directed against the exploitation and oppression of landlords.

The Committee is particularly shocked to see that even Congress Ministers have allowed themselves to become parties to the new plan of aggression against class organisations which is intended to check the rising tempo of Kisan movement in the country. The Committee trusts that the Kisan Sabha and Kisan workers will continue their work with due sense of their responsibility.

BENGAL PLAN TO AXE SALARIES

If Accepted By Govt. It Will Bring 14 Lakhs

CALCUTTA, June 29.

The "United Press" understands that the Bengal Government are considering a scheme prepared by the Finance Department regarding the revision of scales of pay of certain classes of Government servants. This scheme, if accepted, will effect a saving of about Rs. 14,00,000 to the State coffer.

This revision, it may be mentioned, will operate upon Rs. 227 lakhs out of the total salary bill of Rs. 602 lakhs. Rs. 275 lakhs has been left out by reason of a decision of the Government not to reduce the pays below Rs. 100 per month, while Rs. 98.83 lakhs is outside the scope of revision because the pays in question cannot be reduced by the authorities in India.

The Bengal Government, it is further understood, have decided to reduce the cadre of the Bengali Civil Service from Rs. 370 to Rs. 250, thus saving Rs. 1,50,000 annually.—United Press.

Is Adolf Hitler Dead?

DAME RUMOUR SAYS HE DIED OF POISONING ON EVE OF MUNICH CONFERENCE!

Was It One Of His Doubles Who Talked With Chamberlain On Two Occasions?

Is there any truth in the strangely persistent rumours in England and America that the real Adolf Hitler is dead? Of course no man of the Fuehrer's importance can die in secret. Yet, if the most astounding facts revealed in the strange death of Adolf Hitler published anonymously and priced Rs. 7-8, is to be believed, this world shaking event seems to have actually taken place! If you opened your morning paper and were confronted with a bold headline stating that Hitler is dead, the shivers tingling up and down your spine would be the same that you will feel throughout the 381 pages of this strange book. It is a bombshell from cover to cover. We can only refer you to the book itself for details. Briefly, this is what it says: Hitler, the real Adolf Hitler, died after being poisoned on the eve of the Munich Conference while dining with Goebbels, Goering and Ribbenthrop.

HITLER'S "DOUBLES"

For years, it seems, the Fuehrer has been maintaining a few doubles, exactly similar to him in appearance, stature and even in voice, in order to impersonate him whenever occasions demanded. It is now revealed that Maximilian Faur, one of these doubles, who can imitate even the mannerisms of Hitler to the minutest detail, was the man who talked to Chamberlain on two occasions and delivered the Rhineland speech ostensibly made by Hitler.

Why Is Berlin Press Silent?

To believe or disbelieve the book, is a matter of individual choice. But it is worth noting that it is now more than two months since this book first appeared and Berlin papers, unlike their usual procedure have not so far commented upon the central theme of the book. But that is not all. Observers of the German scene are unanimous in their opinion that the course of German diplomacy since the day of the Munich Pact is somewhat zig zag. Another interesting fact which has come to light only recently is that it was in carefully darkened rooms that Chamberlain had his talks with Hitler at Munich as well as Godesberg.—The "New Book Digest".

HOTEL WORKERS' SUCCESSFUL STRIKE

Owners Pay Outstanding Wages To Ex-Employee

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The picketing conducted by the Lal Bavta Hotel Kamgar Union at the Vishnu Vishranti Griha at Forjett Hill since the 23rd instant has been withdrawn to-day as a result of the Proprietor of the Hotel agreeing to pay the wages of the ex-employee in full settlement. The picketing was carried on as a result of the refusal by the proprietor to pay the outstanding wages of an ex-employee for several months, in spite of repeated requests by the Union.

When all efforts at compromise failed the Union decided to resort to picketing the shop. As a result of an intensive picketing for three days the owner of the hotel climbed down and agreed to pay the wages. Rs. 30/- was paid immediately and an agreement was signed for the balance of Rs. 20/- which is to be paid on or before the 5th July '39. The Union consequently withdrew the picketing after a short but successful struggle.

1,200 CITY WORKERS ON STRIKE

BOMBAY: Thursday.

As a result of a dispute between the workers and the silk mills in the city, 1,200 workers have gone on strike and one worker has gone on indefinite strike.

He has been sitting in front of a silk mill at Reay Road for the last two days and has been taking nothing but water.

A SHORT-LIVED STRIKE

There was a short-lived sit-in strike in Victoria Mill No. 1, on Thursday morning as a protest against notices served on certain workers. The operatives resumed work on the intervention of the Labour Officer.

A condolence meeting of the citizens of Nadiad was held at Nadiad yesterday in the Umedkumari Hall to mourn the death of Sjt. Gijubhai Badheka, the most widely popular educationalist in the whole of Gujarat and Kathiawar.

NERVES TROUBLED?
RUN DOWN?
asks the PASSING SHOWMAN
Smoke
PASSING SHOW CIGARETTES
much better for your health
Arguing over trifles, banging doors, continually tapping with fingers or feet—all signs that your nerves are strained, signs that you should change to Passing Show. These pure Virginia cigarettes are made to an unusually high standard of quality. Their cool, refreshing smoke soothes and calms—giving you new energy. Change to Passing Show—you will really enjoy the change!
GOLDEN IN COLOUR
GOLDEN IN QUALITY
PASSING SHOW CIGARETTES
2½ ANNAS FOR 10
P.S.41

Plea For By-Election For Mandvi

Voter's Petition To Declare H. A. Lalji Elected Dismissed

Mr. S. E. Kurva, Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court dismissed with cost, on Wednesday, the petition of Mr. Bandealli, a voter, who prayed that Mr. Husseinbhai A. Lalji be declared elected in the place of Mr. Gulamhussein A. Single, whose election to the Bombay Municipality had been invalidated on May 9, on the ground of insolvency.

Rejecting the petition, the Chief Judge observed that it could not be possible for the petitioner to gather all the materials for the case in a day after his arrival on March 21. The petitioner admitted that the facts were not true to his knowledge, but the petition was filed on the information which he regarded as true to his belief.

Mr. Borade, another unsuccessful candidate with the largest number of votes, also made a petition that he be declared elected in place of Mr. Single.

Mr. Nathani, appearing for the first respondent (Mr. Single) requested the Court to declare a by-election for the vacancy created owing to the election of Mr. Single having been set aside.

The question has been left over for consideration on July 3.

Mr. H. R. Pardiwala appeared for Mr. Bandealli one of the petitioners. Messrs. Davar and Dave for Mr. Borade, the other petitioner, and Mr. Ratnagar for Mr. H. A. Lalji. Mr. Cumruddin G. Vakil appeared for the fourth respondent. Mr. Ibrahim Jafar while Mr. Lowrie appeared for the Municipal Commissioner.

Popular Cool Travel

Air Condition Service Extended

The Railway Board have recently sanctioned the extension of the Frontier Mail air-conditioned mail service between Bombay and Delhi to Peshawar. The North-Western Railway are constructing three upper class carriages, with air-conditioning equipment for the first-class compartments for the service. The Board have also approved the introduction of an air-conditioned first-class service on the Lahore-Karachi mail trains. The possibilities of an air-conditioned mail service between Calcutta and Delhi, and Bombay and Madras are being investigated. It is expected that the Lahore-Karachi and Delhi-Peshawar service would start in about February 1940.

The first experiment was started in 1937-38, with five first class air-conditioned coaches on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. They were placed in service in December 1937 and are employed on the Bombay-Calcutta Mail Service. A similar development on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway utilising six existing coaches enabled a daily air-conditioned carriage (first-class only) to be provided on the 'Frontier Mail' service between Bombay and Delhi during 1938-39, with a subsequent extension to Kalka during the latter part of the hot weather. A further air-conditioned coach will be placed in service on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway during the current year.

The result so far obtained indicate that the outlay incurred on the air-conditioned coaches, both on the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways, has been amply justified.

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway air-conditioned coaches are equipped with electro-mechanical apparatus and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway coaches are air-conditioned with the aid of the ice-activated system. The additional cost of providing operating and maintaining the air-conditioning equipment is recovered by the imposition of a small surcharge on each ticket issued for the additional amenity and comfort provided. The surcharge on the Bombay-Calcuta service is equivalent to one rupee per 50 miles. On the Bombay-Kalka service surcharges of Rs. 5, Rs. 10 and Rs. 12-8 are levied for any portion of the journey between Bombay-Rutlam, Bombay-Delhi and Bombay-Kalka, respectively.

Anath Ashram At Khulna

KHULNA, June 25.

A public meeting of the Hindus of Khulna was held this morning at the residence of Rai Bahadur M. K. Ghose, Chairman of the Municipality, Mr. N. N. Sen, M.L.A., presiding.

It was unanimously resolved to establish a refuge in Khulna under the name of the Khulna Hindu Anath Ashram and to have it registered.

A worker from the Ram Krishna Mission will be in charge of the Ashram.—A.P.

WORLD'S RECORD WHEAT CROP

Germany And Italy Using Admixtures

LONDON

A record world crop of what was grown in the season 1938-39, states the report on "Grain Crops," issued by the Imperial Economic Committee (Stationary Office 2/6).

The total was 120,496,000 tons, compared with 101,706,000 tons for 1937-38 season.

Production of grain as a whole had returned to the average but international trade had declined during the past five years, due largely to a constriction in the natural channels of trade.

"A shortage of foreign exchange," it is stated, has led to definite attempts being made by countries with large import requirements to increase the utilisation of home-grown grains for both human consumption and cattle feed.

They Use Admixtures

"In Germany and Italy this policy has taken the form of admixtures of maize, rye and potato flour with wheat flour in bread, and in Germany of increased feeding of rye and oats to cattle and the prohibition of the use of wheat for this purpose. At the same time every effort has been made in these countries to increase the production of all grains."

In 1938, some improvement occurred in the general volume of trade; supplies of wheat were abundant; prices were low; and the Governments of several countries, including notably the United Kingdom and Germany, acquired substantial stocks. There was no indication, however, or any direct expansion in consumption needs.

Price remained low during the early months of 1939, but the market showed more confidence in May, and some gains were recorded.

About 36 per cent. of the world production of rice and 25 per cent. of the wheat are grown in Empire countries, which also account for over 17 per cent. of the output of oats and 16 per cent. of barley.

With regard to imports, the United Kingdom is by far the largest world market, and retained imports of all grains had averaged over 9,000,000 tons annually since 1931. Over 50 per cent. was wheat.—Reuter.

RAILWAY PORTER'S GOOD TURN

Pays Customs Duty For Refugee Child

SOUTHHAMPTON.

The Sympathy of a railway porter, who realised how precious a sewing machine is to a woman, dried the tears of a young refugee girl from Germany.

Thirteen-year-old Flora Gross, one of 200 German Children landed here under the auspices of the Movement for the Care of Children from Germany, had brought her sewing machine with her, but when asked to pay 9/6d duty, she shook her head sadly.

"I have no money. Let us stay here," she said.

The porter, who overheard the story, rushed round to his friends and a few minutes later returned with the 9/6d. which he handed over the Customs counter.

"From some of my pals" he announced. "We whipped round and gave 6d. a head."

His kindly action was well rewarded by the look of gratitude from the little girl when she was told she could keep her treasured possession.—Reuter.

SALVATION ARMY RALLY

LONDON.

The High Council of the Salvation Army is to meet on August 15 to elect a new General to succeed General Evangeline Booth on her retirement.

The summons to this Council will be sent out at the end of June to officers in all parts of the world who are eligible to attend.

The Council must meet in or near London within 60 days of being called, in accordance with the Salvation Army Act, 1931.

The Salvation Army has arranged for three meetings to take place on September 2 and at the evening gathering there will be a spectacular pageant when General Booth will hand over her baton of office to her successor.—Reuter.

EFFECT OF POLITICAL TENSION ON RUBBER

LONDON, June 21.

Messrs. Symington and Wilson have issued the following Weekly Rubber Market Report:—

In the fortnight which has elapsed since our last Report was issued political tension has again been a predominant feature in Markets, particularly during the last week when the Far Eastern question became so acute. The Rubber Market has come through this trying period with more credit than most and at no time has the price of Spot been more than 1/16d. lower than that ruling at the time of our last issue. Business has not unnaturally been on a small scale but there has never been any appearance of weakness at any time. There has been a steady demand for Rubber from the Continent but America has shown little interest.

The highest price at which business has been reported in Standard Sheet on the Spot is 8-5/16d. on 8th and 9th June and the lowest 8-3/16d. at which price business has been going on during the last two or three days. Yesterday afternoon and again to-day the Market has been rather better and with Spot at 8-1/4d. prices are about unchanged on the fortnight.

AMERICAN QUESTIONNAIRE.

The figures for May came to hand last week. We give them in full below together with our usual comparisons for April 1939 and May 1938:—

	May, 1939 tons	April, 1939 tons	May, 1938 tons
Arrivals	47,535	29,601	27,410
Consumption	14,377	44,166	28,947
Consumption per working day	1,707	1,767	1,158
Stock (Dealers' & Manufacturers')	193,602	190,896	300,907
Afloat	54,046	55,918	32,859
Consumption Reclaimed	13,517	13,391	8,009
Ratio Reclaimed to Crude	30.5 p.c.	30.3 p.c.	27.7 p.c.

The consumption figure continues to be satisfactory and is about the same as in April, both in total and per working day. The arrivals show a large increase over the abnormally small figure for April, which is in part at any rate due to the change of route to the U.S.A

WORLD STOCKS.

We have now been able to put together our table of stocks outside the regulated area at the end of May and give below the figures for the past three months and for 31st December and 31st May 1938:—

	1939 31st May tons	1939 30th Apl. tons	1939 31st Mar. tons	1938 31st Dec. tons	1938 31st May tons
Stocks in Singapore and Penang	20,874	22,445	23,269	27,099	40,610
Stocks U.K. (Public Warehouses)	65,665	68,502	71,764	86,680	87.056
Stock U.K. (Manufacturers')	20,354*	20,354	19,407	15,631	23,472
Stocks U.S.A. (D'lrs & M'frs)	193,602	190,896	205,930	231,500	300,907
Stock Afloat	105,000	99,000	102,000	80,000	94,000
	405,495	401,197	422,370	440,910	546,045

*As at 30th April, the end May figure is not yet available. Revised

In order to conform with the figure given in the I.R.R.C. Statistical Bulletin we have reduced our figure of Afloat at the end of April by 11,000 tons. When we issued our table of stocks last month we stated that in order to cover the additional length of voyage incurred by sending Rubber to the U.S.A. via the Cape we had made an addition of 10,000 tons to the figure arrived at by our usual calculation. We have made a similar addition this month as we believe that by so doing we shall be giving a more accurate picture of the position. This makes an apparent increase of 4,298 tons in stocks at the end of May. If the figures for April and May had both been compiled on the same basis a decrease of 5,702 tons would have been shown.

MALAYAN PORT STOCKS.

Particulars of these stocks were issued last week. The quantity of stock in the hands of dealers in Singapore and Penang amounted to 14,572 tons while stocks held by the Harbour Boards and awaiting shipment came to 6,302 tons. The total amounts to 20,874 tons as against 22,445 tons at the end of April, a reduction of 1,571 tons.

MALAYAN SHIPMENTS.

A "Reuter" message published on Monday gives an estimate of 28,500 tons for shipments from Malaya during this month. This is about 13,000 tons less than the lowest monthly shipment this year. Estimates issued at this period of the month are liable to some revision but if the figure should prove to be anything like correct it will go a long way towards rectifying the present over-shipments from Malaya, which at the end of May amounted to about 14,000 tons.

JAVA SUGAR PRICES DECLINE

Bombay, June 28.

JAVA SUGAR.

Since our last review local market for ready Java sugar continued to remain dull and depressed with a further decline of about four annas per cwt. due to poor demand from consuming centres and accumulations of stocks. As regards forward positions, in spite of steady improvement in the London Terminal prices local market remained quiet with a decline of about two annas in May to August mainly due to over bought condition of the market and pressure of sales at every advance in prices. There was practically no change in September/December as there were occasional enquiries from outsiders at the current rates. Business was however restricted as owing to weakness in ready, there was hardly any fresh buying interest but on the contrary there were sellers especially for June/July. During the week, no direct business was reported in the market by any of the Importers but on the contrary there was some interest to resell in Java. Locally there was a fair turnover between dealers and outsiders at current rates. At the close tone of the market was steady owing to further sharp advance in foreign market but business was very restricted owing to lack of buying interest.

INDIAN SUGAR

Stock of Indian sugars were reduced to about 300 tons and ready prices fluctuated according to movement of Java sugar. There was no interest in forward deliveries as the prices ruling in supplying centres were much higher as compared with price of Java sugar. As regards future course of the market tendency is very uncertain in absence of any definite news regarding next crop.

FOREIGN MARKETS

There was a sharp advance in New York Terminal market of 13 1/2 cents in July and decline of 2 1/2 and 3 1/2 points in September and December respectively, while on the London Terminal market there was an advance of 6 3/4, 1 3/4d in August and December/March respectively. This big rise in July in New York and August in London is attributed to uncertainty over decision of the London Sugar Council regarding quota for the next year, beginning from September Java market was reported steady on better news from London and New York. No fresh business was reported for India but on the contrary there were enquiries for resales which mostly did not result in business owing to disparity in prices.

CALCUTTA AND KARACHI

Market for Indian sugar remained weak with a decline of 2 to 4 annas owing to decline in Java sugar and lack of buying interest. As regards Java sugar, market continued to remain quiet owing to pressure of sales. There was little interest in forward and tendency was downward.

Export from Java during May 1939 were preliminarily estimated at 9600 tons against 66,805 tons during May last year.

GENERAL

Local market for ready Java sugar is likely to remain steady at the present level with prices fluctuating within narrow limits. As regards future course of the market, the situation is rather uncertain at the moment and will depend upon the local conditions and news from the foreign markets in course of the next few days.

Bullish Enthusiasm Disappears In Broach Cotton

SMALLER CARRY OVER THAN USUAL

Bombay, June 29.

Messrs. P. Chrystal & Co., have issued the following weekly report:—

During most of the week the New York market has continued to have a steady undertone, the firmness being most pronounced in the New Crop quotations. Recently July has been having to meet liquidation as a result of Loan cotton being repossessed, whilst the announcement that money had been provided to finance the Export subsidy proposals has led to considerable purchases of the New Crop months. Quotations in Liverpool have been largely adjusted to the subsidy. About 36 million dollars have been set aside for Subsidy payments but the market still awaits details as to how this money has to be paid. We understand the details have been left to the decision of Secretary Wallace, and if this official wishes to attain his object of developing larger exports, the sooner he announces the details the more chance he will have of success. In our humble opinion the best method will be to give a fixed subsidy per pound.

During the week the Anglo-American Barter plan was signed in London. It has been agreed that the British Government will take over 600,000 bales of, we presume, Loan cotton in exchange for a quantity of raw rubber of equal value. These stocks will be held for seven years as a reserve against emergency and when the time comes for their liquidation it is promised that this will be done with as little disturbance to markets as possible.

FAVOURABLE WEATHER

The weekly weather report in America published yesterday was more favourable than for some time, but it is believed that this year there is greater danger of boll-weevil damage than usual.

The steady recovery in New York prices which has been taking place during the last two months seems to have about reached its peak for the time being. New Crop positions in Liverpool have now been adjusted to a subsidy of about one cent per pound, but stocks of American cotton in that market are abnormally low and somewhat higher prices will have to be bid if stocks are to be replenished. In other words we think long hedges should be transferred from New York to Liverpool.

LOCAL MARKET

In Bombay we have had a week of very quiet markets. Bullish enthusiasm in J/August Broach has almost disappeared and it is most unlikely that any attempt at a squeeze will be made during the delivery period. A small export demand has been reported and there has been moderate activity in the spot market but most of this business has been against old contracts. Conditions in the Mill Industry are no better and very little business has been reported with local consumers. However, unsold stocks of cotton in this country are now smaller than for a few years at this time of the season and there is little pressure to sell. Cotton of good quality is definitely scarce and we should not be surprised to see a recovery in the basis of good quality staple cotton. A narrow parity with American cotton is likely during the next few months.

Some anxiety is being felt about the slow development of the Monsoon, particularly in the Oomra, Broach and Dhollera tracts. There is still time for rains to come but sowing has been delayed, which will mean a late crop. This is important in a year when the carryover promises to be smaller than usual.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, June 29

Wheat	4,873 cwts.
Linseed	5,639 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed	139 cwts.
Gingellyseed	165 cwts.
Groundnuts	4,718 cwts.
Castorseed	538 cwts.
Rice	31,965 cwts.
Myrabollams	1,147 cwts.
Cottonseed	6,715 cwts.
Mowraseed	156 cwts.
Gram	375 cwts.
Joowar	279 cwts.
Bajree	2,000 cwts.

MARRIED 20 YEARS TO-DAY...
starting their SECOND HONEYMOON!
You would hardly believe that this smiling couple, who obviously seem to be enjoying life, were only a few months ago a pair of depressed invalids continually getting on each others nerves. They used to think that their fits of depression were just "middle-age." Their doctor, finding that their trouble was abnormal blood pressure, prescribed a three months' course of 'Phyllosan' tablets. They have never looked back from that day. Now they are the happiest and most active couple you could hope to meet—they make new friends wherever they go and, what is more important, all the old aches and pains have completely gone. They still rely on an occasional course of 'Phyllosan' tablets to keep them fit. All over the world, for many years, 'Phyllosan' tablets have been giving countless thousands the joy of renewed youth and restored vitality. 'Phyllosan' tablets banish depression because they revitalize the system, correct blood pressure and restore the physical and nervous forces. 'Phyllosan' tablets are prepared to the formula of E. Buzzi, M.D., Professor of Medicine at the University of Berne. They contain no animal products or harmful drugs. 'Phyllosan' tablets do not promise to work miracles overnight—but if you take a regular course, the results will astonish you! 'Phyllosan' tablets are obtainable from all chemists and stores.
BLOOD PRESSURE CORRECTED!
START A COURSE OF
PHYLLOSAN
Pronounced FIL-O-SAN TABLETS TO-DAY!
The Registered trade mark 'Phyllosan' is the property and denotes the product of Natural Chemicals Ltd., 12, Clipstone Street, London, W.1. If you find difficulty in obtaining 'Phyllosan' Tablets write direct to J. L. Morison Son & Jones (India) Ltd. Dept. I. Post Office Box No. 258, Bombay. They will send you a supply.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON UNCHANGED

Nervousness Concerning European Situation

SILVER STEADIER AT LOWER LEVEL

Wall Street Weak

BOMBAY, June 29.

NEW YORK COTTON

The cotton was somewhat lower owing to lack of speculative interest pending developments in connection with subsidy while political situation in Europe also restrained operations with the result that movements were slow.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

General business was poor with dull and easier tone. Operators seemed to be nervous regarding political situation.

Silver was further depressed but looked steady at lower levels.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1939

New York, June 29

Previous closing	8.73
To-day's opening	8.69
Difference	—04
To-day's closing	8.73
Difference	nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1939

Liverpool, June 29

Previous closing	4.56
To-day's opening	4.58
Difference	+02
To-day's closing	4.61
Difference	+05

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August 1939	Rs. 162-0
April May 1940	Rs. 157-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, June 29

The trading in October began at 8.69 i.e. four points lower than the last close. Prices eased under increased liquidation and profit taking whereafter the trading became quiet with the price showing very small changes.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, June 29

In the local market Broach July/August opened at Rs. 161-4 and closed a bit higher at Rs. 161-8.

Broach April/May opened at Rs. 156-12 and closed at Rs. 157.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 29

Following were the opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—

July (9.56/9.56) 9.40/9.39
October (8.82/8.82) 8.70/8.69
December (8.66/8.66) 8.53/8.52

Liverpool Cotton

Liverpool, June 29

American July (4.94) 4.98
American October (4.56) 4.61
Giza July (6.32) 6.36
Giza October (6.42) 6.44

LONDON COMMODITIES

TEAS

London, June 29

There were no sales in Teas to-day.

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop June July (£26 3/8 sellers) £25 1/2 paid and buyers

Dundee August (£27 1/2 sellers) £27 1/2 sellers

Lightning August (£25 3/4 sellers) £25 1/2 sellers

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay June July (£11 3/8 sellers) £11 3/8 sellers

Linseed La Plata June (£12 11/16 sellers) £12 5/8 sellers

Linseed La Plata June (£11 3/4 sellers) £11 3/4 sellers

Groundnuts Coromandal July (£11 3/4 sellers) £11 15/16 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (8 1/4 paid and buyers) 8 3/16 buyers

Forward October December (8 3/8 paid and buyers) 8 3/8 paid and value

METALS

Tin (£229 3/4 buyers £230 sellers. Quiet) £229 3/4 buyers £230 sellers. Quiet

Lead (£14 1/2 buyers £14 9/16 sellers. Barely steady) £14 7/16 buyers £14 9/16 sellers. Quiet

Electrolytic Copper (£47 1/4 to £48 1/4) £47 1/2 to £48 1/4

Iron (102) 102

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 29

The following are the opening rates:

General Motors (dol 42 7/8) dol 41 3/4

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 23 1/2) dol 22

U S Common New Stock (dol 46 1/8) dol 44 3/8

U S Steel Preference (unquoted) dol 103 1/2

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, June 29

Previous closing	4.68 1/8
To-day's opening	4.68 1/8

At the time of New York cotton closing 4.68 1/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, June 29

Previous closing	4.68.13
To-day's opening	4.68.12
To-day's closing	4.68.13

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, June 29

Previous closing	176.72
To-day's opening	176.71
To-day's closing	176.74

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 29

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.68.12 and remained quiet, inactive and featureless owing to lack of interest.

Franc opened at 176.71 and continued quiet and inactive.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16 sellers) 1-5 15/16 sellers

Paris on Bombay (13.186) 13.186

New York on Bombay (34.98) 34.98

Berlin on Milan (0.87 1/8) 0.87 1/8

London on Milan (89.03) 89.02

London on Shanghai (0-6 21/32 nominal) 0-6 9/16 nominal

London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (Nil) Nil

Withdrawal (nil) nil

Gold (£7-8-6 1/2) £7-8-6 1/2

Silver (18 3/16d) 17 15/16d

DISCOUNTS

3 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent

4 months (13/16 to 13/16 per cent) 13/16 to 13/16 per cent

6 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/8 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, June 29

The following cable regarding London silver market was received in Bombay to-night:—

"Speculative selling. Poor support. India and speculators bought at the decline."

LONDON SILVER

London, June 29

Spot	(18 3/16d) 17 15/16d—1/4
Forward	(18d) 17 3/4d —1/4

LONDON GOLD

London, June 29

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-6 1/2) £7-8-6 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotation

SILVER

Bombay, June 29

Silver ready	48	8	0
Silver Ashad	48	8	0
Silver Shravan	48	0	0

GOLD

Gold ready	37	1	3
Gold Ashad	37	1	6
Gold Shravan	37	1	9
Sovereign	23	10	6

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, June 29

Liverpool wheat opened steady with July at 46 3/4d. The market was fairly active on scattered enquiry following better overseas cables coupled with unfavourable situation in European politics

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, June 29

Chicago wheat opened quiet with July at 0.71 1/2. Prices eased owing to lack of local interest and the absence of outside enquiry with the rate easing to 0.71 1/4.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, June 29

Wheat September	3	1	6
Wheat January	3	5	6
Wheat May	3	6	0
Linseed September	5	5	6
Linseed May	5	4	0

3½% GOVT. LOAN

Latest Quotations

Bombay, June 29

3 1/2 per cent Government Paper was quoted at Rs. 95/7 for spot at 5 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, June 29

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £83 1/2

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Tuesday, June 20, £85 1/4
Wednesday, June 21, £85 1/4
Thursday, June 22, £85
Friday, June 23, £85
Monday, June 26, £84 1/2
Tuesday, June 27, £84
Wednesday, June 28, £84

INDIAN LOANS

London, June 29

4-30 p.m.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£96 1/4) £95 3/4

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£84) £83 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£106) £106

4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£109) £109

4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-58 (£103 1/4) £103

5 per cent 1942-47 (£105) £105

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£98) £97 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent 1945-55 (£101 1/2) £101 1/4

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£67 5/8) £67 1/8

3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£94 3/4) £94 1/4

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 1/4) £102 1/8

5 per cent Funding Loan (£107 1/4) £106 3/4

5 1/2 per cent War Loan (£94) £93 1/2

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£107) £106 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 29

London Stock Exchange was quietly steady.

Giltedged securities came under pressure. Three and half per cent was quoted at £83 1/2, i.e. ten shillings lower than the last closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (16-3) 15-9

Motors and Spencer Ordinary (57-4 1/2) 57-1 1/2

Hydro Electric (dol 3 3/4) dol 3 1/2

Elec Music Industry (9-7 1/2) 9-6

Princhin Johnson (23-1 1/2) 22-7 1/2

Imperial Chemical (30-3) 29-6

Woolsworth New Ordinary (61-6) 61-1 1/2

San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£20) £19 1/2

Dunlop Rubber (27-1 1/2) 26-9

Unilever Ordinary (36-1 1/2) 35-7 1/2

Ford Motors (16-0) 15-6

Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£50 1/2) £49 1/4

British American Tobacco Ordinary (96-10 1/2) 95

Carreas 'A' (£6 3/4) £6 5/8

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (128-9) 126-3

P and O S. N Company Deferred (19-7 1/2) 19-6

Distillers (94-6) 93-9

Bredford Dye (3-9) 3-6

British Celanese (4-9) 4-6

J and P Coates Ordinary (29-7 1/2) 29-4 1/2

Courtaulds Ordinary (25-4 1/2) 25-1 1/2

Fine Cotton Spinners (2-7 1/2) 2-7 1/2

Vickers Limited Ordinary (18-7 1/2) 18-4 1/2

Inter Nickels (dol 50 3/8) dol 49 5/8

Indian Iron (36-3) 36-3

TEA SHARES

Assam (17-3) 17-3

Donaro Tea (30-0) 30-0

Empire of India (2?0) 23-0

JUTE

Barnagore (£11) £11

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (24-3) 23-9

Gula Kelampong (18-1 1/2) 17-6

Rubber Plant Inv Trust (27-6) 26-9

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (29-4 1/2) 28-9

Burma Corporation (8-1 1/2) 7-4 1/2

Rio Tintos (£11 1/2) £11 1/4

East Rand Proprietors (46-10 1/2) 45-7 1/2

Rand Mines (£8) £7 3/4

MINE SHARES

Crown (£14) £13 7/8

Associated Portland Cement (65-10 1/2) 65-10 1/2

Trinidad Leasehold (84-7 1/2) 81-10 1/2

Sub Nigel (£10 3/8) £10 1/8

Spring Mines Split Shares (26-3) 26-3

Union Corporation (£7 3/8) £7 3/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (21-3) 20-0

Anglo Iranian (70-7 1/2) 69-4 1/2

Burma Oil (69-4 1/2) 67-6

Mexican Eagle (7-9) 7-3

Shell Transport (82-6) 81-3

Royal Dutch (£34 1/8) £33 5/8

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£32 1/2) £31

London Midland Ordinary (£14) £13

London North Eastern Def (£2 3/4) £2 5/8

London Southern Def (£16) £15

London Transport 5 per cent (£113) £113

London Transport 'C' (£79 1/4) £77

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, June 29

The closing quotation for Liverpool wheat (July) was 47 5/8d.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Prices Marked Down

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, June 29

On the Stock Exchange prices in most groups were marked down owing to operators' nervousness concerning the European situation Johannesburg and Continent sold Kaffirs, Paris sold oils, but local realisations were only very small. Silver speculative selling depressed the market further by a farthing but a steadier undertone was noted at the lower level.

Wall Street opened weak.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Industrials Unchanged

CALCUTTA, June 29

Jutes: These ruled quiet and only limited business was put through.

Coals: Continued easier.

Teas were unchanged.

In miscellaneous, the speculative issues continued quiet, while other industrials remained more or less unaltered.

Government securities were quiet but steady.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities: Three per cent Government Paper 85/14 small lot; three per cent new loan 1963/65 97/9; three per cent loan 1941 102/7; three and half per cent Government paper 95/6; three and half per cent loan 1947/50 103/4; five per cent loan 1945/55 113/5 small lot; three per cent U P loan 1961/66 97/9 small lot; three per cent C P loan 152 98/14 small odd lot; three per cent N W F P Loan 1952 98/4 small odd lot.

Banks: Imperial fully paid 1535; Reserve Bank 111.

Cottons: Cawnpore Textiles 3/8 ex div.

Coals: Amalgamated 23; Bengal 303/8; Bengal Giridh 1/14; Churilia 1/5; Dhemo Main 11/1; Equitable 30/12 small lot; Hurriladih 11/5; New Beerbhoom 6/4; Samla 1/13.

Jutes: Anglo India 328; Pref 147; Bally 191/8 small lot; Barnagore 152; Empire 23/12; Howrah 54; Hukumchand Pref 62/8 small lot; Kamarhatty 437; Kanknarrah pref 137; Reliance 57.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corpn 5/5; Indian Copper 1/10; Dalmia Cement ord 12; do pref 95/8; Bengal Telephone ord 18/1; Burn and Co ord 265; Indian Iron and Steel 24/5; Indian Standard Wagon pref 127; Saran Eng 4/1 ex div; Steel Corpn ord 12/9; do pref 95; B I Corpn pref 147/4; Calcutta Trams ord 16/1; Dunlop Rubber ord 16/4; do second pref 103/8, Indian National Airways pref ord 9/4; Titaghur Paper A ord 12/7 ex div; do second pref 105; Midnapore Zemindary 60/8; Digwarrah 6/8; Calcutta Landing and Shipping 14/8; Buland Buland 12; Carew and Co ord 9/14 small odd lot.

Teas: Hasimara 36/4; Ropacherra 4/10.

Debentures: Three and quarter per cent 1956/66 Howrah Bridge 100/10; four and quarter per cent 1939/49/54 Agarpara Jute 101; 7 per cent 1936/51 Mahaswastika Sugar 97/8; seven per cent 1934/36/38 Loobah Tea 101.—A. P.

Position Of Scheduled Banks

Statement of the position of scheduled banks as at the close of business on 23rd June, 1939.

1. Demand Liabilities—		
(a) In India		Rs. 125,24,31,000
(b) In Burma		6,66,02,000
2. Time Liabilities—		
(a) In India		104,82,76,000
(b) In Burma		4,30,09,000
3. Cash—		
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes		
(a) In India	5,52,27,000	
(b) In Burma	1,03,000	
(ii) Burma Notes—		
(a) In India	21,000	
(b) In Burma	26,46,000	
(iii) Rupee Coin—		
(a) In India	82,18,000	
(b) In Burma	97,000	
(iv) Subsidiary Coin—		
(a) In India	34,26,000	
(b) In Burma	80,000	
4. Balances with Reserve Bank	16,48,57,000	
5. Advances—		
(a) In India	112,04, 75,000	
(b) In Burma	4,15,49,000	
6. Bills discounted—		
(a) In India	6,38,48,000	
(b) In Burma	28,16,000	

Aney Meets Savarkar

BOMBAY, Thursday.

It is understood that Mr. M. S Aney and other Hindu leaders met Mr. Vinayakrao Savarkar this evening when discussions took place regarding the possibility of a common policy and programme of all Hindu organisations over the Hyderabad Satyagraha.

GOOD STAFF WORK

(Continued from Page 6)

and the 70 submarines on the coasts of the Sea of Japan.

This deadly new drive against Britain follows the failure to sign the Pact, and the new attempts in London at appeasement. This is common knowledge here, for we know how closely Tokyo follows the inner struggle in Whitehall. In this they imitate Ribbentrop; the German Foreign Minister is to be congratulated on his excellent staff work in co-ordinating Japan to his policy.

LONDON, June 29.

A motion signed by 180 Government supporters was placed on the order paper yesterday for early discussion urging Government to put into operation the scheme under which compensation will be paid for property damaged in war time.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, June 29.

GOVT. SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent Paper	95/5
4 per cent 1960-70	110/4
5 per cent 1945-55	113/10

BANKS

Bank of Baroda	109
Bank of Hindustan	27/4
Bank of India	144
Central Bank	34
Imperial Bank F.P.	1540
Imperial Bank P.P.	372/12
Indian Overseas Bank	46/8
Reserve Bank	111/8
Union Bank	5/13/8

TEXTILES

Ahmd. New Textiles	365
Ambica	274/6
Arun	210
Arvind	1100
Asok	182/8
Bharatkhand	1900
Bombay Dyeing	743/12
Buckingham and Carnatics	173
Calico	556/14
Central India	204/6
Century	204/6
Colaba	118/2
Delhi Cloth and Gen. Mills	420
Elgin	102/8
Gokak	131/14
Hukumchand	168/2
Indore	37/8
Jubilee	205/10
Khatau Makanji	83/12
Kohinoor	215
Laxmi Cotton	417/8
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	77/8
Morarji	121/4
Mysore	86/14
Nandlal Bhandari	97/4
New Great	185
Raipur	600
Rajnagar	155
Sajjan	97/8
Sassoon and Alliance	68
Sholapur	2675
Simplex	66/14
Swadeshi	203/2
Vishnu	1025

HYDRO ELECTRICS

Andhra Valley Ord.	1433/12
Tata Hydro Ord.	151/4
Tata Power Ord.	1256/4

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad Electrics	145
Ajmer Electrics	11/8
Amalgamated	10/12
Bombay Suburban	155
Bombay Tram.	128/7
Lahore Electrics	225
Surat Electrics	147/8

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown	343/12
Associated Cements	128/8
Belapur	177/8
Bombay Burma New	170
Bombay Burma Old	489/8
Bombay Steam	239/6
Bombay Telephone	88
Br. B. Petrol	3/11
Burma Corporation	5/7
Dalmia Cement	11/12
Indian Bleaching	89/6
Industrial Investment Tr.	43/8
Indian Radio Ord.	350
Indian Radio Defd.	345
Indian Copper	1/10/6
Indian Iron	24/10
Mysore Sugar	32/4
Port Canning	72/8
Premier Construction	68
Rohtas Industries	22/6
Scindia Steam	17/12
Shivrajpur	34/8
Tata Oil	36
Tata Steel Ordy.	282
Tata Steel Defd	1358/12
Bengal Steel Corpn	12/11

JUTES

Birla Jute	15/15
Howrah	54/5
Hukumchand	5
Kamarhatty	486
Kankanarrah	390
Lawrence	347
Reliance	57

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the affairs of the Imperial Bank of India on the 23rd June, 1939

LIABILITIES	Rs.	Rs.
Capital:—		
Authorised—2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each	11,25,00,000	
Issued and subscribed—2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each	11,25,00,000	
Called up—75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid	3,75,00,000	
1,50,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, Rs. 125 paid	1,87,50,000	5,62,50,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders— Rs. 375 per share on 1,50,000 shares	5,62,50,000	
Reserve Fund		5,55,00,000
Fixed Deposit, Savings Bank, Current and other Accounts		83,31,55,000
Loans against Securities per contra		—
Acceptances for Constituents		7,41,000
Sundries		1,55,41,000
	Rupees	96,61,87,000

ASSETS	Rs.	Rs.
Investments:—		
Government Securities	42,34,71,000	
Other Authorised Investments	94,77,000	43,29,48,000
Advances:—		
Loans	8,81,87,000	
Cash Credits and Overdrafts	22,44,86,000	
Bills Discounted and Purchased	4,55,50,000	35,82,23,000
Liability of Constituents for Acceptances per contra		7,41,000
Dead Stock		1,88,45,000
Sundries		93,33,000
Bullion		—
Cash:—		
In hand and with the Reserve Bank of India	3,73,69,000	
Balances with other Banks	5,87,28,000	14,60,97,000
	Rupees	96,61,87,000

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, June 29

P and O S N ss Strathallan of 14134 reg tons, Captain J H Biggs arrived from London via Tangier, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Port Said and Aden with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N ss Barala of 1899 reg tons, Captain A Tillier arrived from Basra via Persian Gulf Ports and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

P and O S N ss Jeypore of 3209 reg tons, Captain F Ahier arrived from Nagoya via Japan, China Ports, Singapore and Colombo with general cargo.

SAILED

Scindia Steam Nvg ss Jalakrishna of 3075 reg tons, Captain J Williams sailed for Cochin in water ballast.

B I S N ss Itinda of 3964 reg tons, Captain G G Smith sailed for Karachi via Bhavnagar, and Kathiawar Coast Ports with local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N ss Sirsa of 3387 reg tons, Captain R C Brown sailed for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

B I S N ss Nirvana of 3765 reg tons, Captain J Drummond sailed for Rangoon via Tellicherry, Calicut, Cochin and Colombo with local cargo.

P and O S N ss Strathallan of 14134 reg tons, Captain J H Biggs sailed for Sydney via Colombo and Australian Ports with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

T Morrison ss Alavi of 2161 reg tons, Captain E A Steggles sailed for Jeddah via Karachi and Red Sea Ports with pilgrims and local cargo.

B I S N ss Varsova of 1955 reg tons, Captain W J Clarke sailed for Basra via Karachi and Red Sea Ports with passengers and local cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 29-6-39.

S S Zinzan Maru (N Y K) for China Japan Ports via Singapore.

S S Husimi Maru (N Y K) for China Japan Ports via Colombo and Singapore

S S Nagpore (M M) for China Japan Ports via Colombo and Singapore.

S S Bhutan (M M) for Aden, Port Sudan, Europe and American Ports.

S S Strathmore (M M) for Aden, Port Sudan, Europe and American Ports.

S S Vita (M M) for Persian Gulf Ports via Karachi

S S Barala (M M) for Persian Gulf Ports via Karachi and Kathiawar Ports.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, June 29

4 Goldenfels 4645 Karachi 3-7 L Edwards

8 Trautenfels 3924 Karachi 30-6 L Edwards

10 Kelvinbank 2337 Calcutta 3-7 T Morrison

12 Brisbane Maru 3221 Japan 30-6 O S Kaisya

15 Kenya 4646 Durban 5-7 M M

VICTORIA DOCK

4 Varsova 1955 Busrah 29-6 M M

7 Sirsa 3387 N F N F M M

9 Begum 3656 Rangoon 1-7 T Morrison

PRINCE'S DOCK

D/E Sophie Marie 677 Malabar Coast 30-6 Merchant S N

F Alavi 2161 Red Sea Ports 29-6 T Morrison

H Revati 232 NF NF Malabar Steamship

H O/S Shrivati 250 N F N F Malabar S

O Stanwold 603 N F N F J Mackintosh

P/O Vasna 2026 N F N F M M

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Canton 6-7-39 P and O S N
Narkunda 13-7-39 P and O S N
Carthage 20-7-39 P and O S N
Strathnaver 27-7-39 P and O S N
Strathallan 29-6-39 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

Castalia 5-7-39 Anchor Line
City of Keelung 1-7-39 K Nixon
Clan Macbryan 1-7-39 J Finlay

FROM HAMBURG

Barenfels 10-7-39 L Edwards
Arendskerk 21-7-39 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres Garfield 27-7-39 F F Campbell
Pres. Polk 29-6-39 F F Campbell
Hoegh Silverlight 3-7-39 Volkart Bros.
Steel Inventor 6-7-39 M M

FROM OSLO

Ceylon 7-7-39 L Edwards

FROM GENOA

Victoria 24-7-39 L Triestino
Riv 4-7-39 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Sumatra Maru 30-7-39 O S Kaisha
Jeypore 28-6-39 P and O S N
Melbourne Maru 4-7-39 O S Kaisha
Nagato Maru 14-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Conte Biancamano 13-7-39 L Triestino
Ginyo Maru 1-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Bhutan 2-7-39 P and O S N
Ranpura 8-7-39 P and O S N
Conte Rosso 25-7-39 L Triestino

FROM BASRA

Bandra 6-7-39 M M
Vita 1-7-39 M M
Ockenfils 2-7-39 L Edwards

FROM RANGOON

Surada 5-7-39 M M

FROM SYDNEY

Strathmore 30-6-39 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Karanja 22-7-39 M M
Tairea 10-7-39 M M

FROM KARACHI

Zinzan Maru 30-6-39 N Y Kaisha
Dalgoma 27-6-39 M M
Neuenfels 3-7-39 L Edward

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Strathmore 1-7-39 P and O S N
Bhutan 4-7-39 M M
Dalgoma 5-7-39 M M
Ranpura 8-7-39 P and O S N
Maloja 15-7-39 P and O S N
Rawalpindi 22-7-39 P and O S N
Strathaird 29-7-39 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Hongkong 6-7-39 K Nixon
Castalia 22-7-39 Anchor Line

FOR HAMBURG

Ockenfels 6-7-39 L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK

Pres. Polk 1-7-39 F F Campbell
Pres Garfield 29-7-39 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 25-7-39 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Conte Biancamano 13-7-39 L Triestino

FOR SIGON

Riv 5-7-39 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Zinzan Maru 4-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Nagpore 5-7-39 P and O S N
Husimi Maru 4-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Jeypore 16-7-39 P and O S N
Brisborne Maru 30-6-39 O S Kaisya
Ginyo Maru 14-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Somali 17-7-39 P and O S N
Victoria 24-7-39 L Triestino
Canton 6-7-39 P and O S N
Atlas Maru 9-7-39 O S K Kaisya

FOR SYDNEY

Narkunda 13-7-39 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Barala 5-7-39 M M
Vita 6-7-39 M M

FOR DURBAN

Takliwa 19-7-39 M M
Kenya 5-7-39 M M

FOR RANGOON

Begum 1-7-39 T Morrison

FOR CALCUTTA

Kelvinbank 3-7-39 T Morrison
Orna 3-7-39 M M

FOR KARACHI

Ginyo Maru 4-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Trautenfels 2-7-39 L Edwards
Goldenfels 3-7-39 L Edwards

P. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Orna 27-6-39
S S Itinda 27-6-39
S S Brisbane Maru 27-6-39
S S British Sailor 28-6-39
S S Bhadravati 28-6-39
S S Sirsa 29-6-39

EXPORTS

S S Strathmore for London: 20 cases bristles M Mackenzie; 29 cases bristles R Aminoff; 24 bales raw lamb skins R Aminoff; 35 cases bristles D Abraham

S S Dalgoma for London. 80 casks condiments Poonjiaji; 2800 bags gr nut oil-cake exp F H Kassam, 25 bales hemp raw D Ananeji.

For Antwerp: 700 bags copra oil cake T Liladhar.

For Hull: 1200 bags bold linseed P Bhanji; 2100 bags gr nut oil cake exp L Dreyfus; 7080 bags linseed L Dreyfus; 1334 bags myrabollams crushed H Bhagwandas; 2560 bags myrabollams Y Ramchandra.

For Havre: 250 bales raw cotton The Patel Ctn; 785 bales raw cotton K Devchand.

For Dunkirk: 715 bales raw cotton B Mawji Co.

S S Trautenfels for Hamburg: 55 bs cotton fly L O Vora; 75 bales cotton rags The Overseas Ctn Waste; 233 bags gr nut oil cake exp M Bhuta.

For Euschede: 550 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

For Antwerp: 8bales cotton waste N D Kaikani; 2000 pkgs gr nut oil cake exp A Oomerbhoy; 1000 pkts copra oil cake exp A Oomerbhoy; 10 cases butter in tins White.

For Gothenburg: 55 bales ctn twist waste L O Vora; 60 bales ctn fly L O Vora.

For Oslo: 1000 bags gr nut oil cake meal K Prasad.

For Bremen: 59 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

For Rotterdam: 62 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Oekenfels for Hamburg: 2000 pkts myrabollams C Jivanlal.

For Antwerp: 240 bags mustard seed B Balwant; 1000 pkts myrabollams crushed C Jivanlal; 1200 pkts myrabollam crushed P Mathradas; 337 bags and bundles metal slag D M Mehta.

For Ghent: 330 bales raw cotton B Cursondas; 750 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Pres Polk for New York: 66 bags gum N Premchand; 215 cases condiments E Spinner; 164 bags mucilage husk D Abraham.

For Marseilles: 25 bales cotton waste M Chandulal; 30 bales cotton waste T Laxmidas; 2560 bags gr nut seeds M Bhuta; 640 bags gr nut seeds S M Rajgor; 636 bags gr nut kernels P Haridas; 60 bales raw cotton The Bombay Co.

For Lattakia: 80 bales grey ctn yarn K Asaram.

IMPORTS

M/S Akagisan Maru Agents M B Kaisha from Colombo: 8500 bags copra.

From Mozi: 50 drums calcium carbide; 100 drums aniline dye; 182 bales strawboard; 309 bags empty glass bottles.

From Yokohama: 200 cases beer; 250 coils galvd stl wire; 195 bales cotton yarn; 224 bales staple fibre yarn; 100 cts galvd plain iron sheets.

From Nagoya: 184 cts tiles; 75 cases rayon yarn; 147 cases porcelainware.

From Osaka: 375 D/John acetic acid; 200 D/John red lead; 63 cases copper wire; 212 cases ctn pcegoods; 120 bales prtg paper; 930 bales cotton yarn; 417 cases rayon yarn; 418 bales staple fibre yarn; 154 cases glassware; 65 cases prtd poplin 250 cts porcelain tiles; 460 bags broken tiles; 400 bags sulphur (oxide); 50 pkgs shovels.

From Kobe: 94 bales staple fibre yarn; 210 cases refined camphor; 66 cases rayon pcegoods; 2486 pkgs tiles; 85 cases rayon yarn; 200 kegs chlorate of potash; 45 bales win yarn; 50 jottas sulphur; 216 cases ctn pcegoods; 252 cases paint; 93 cases weaving machy and acc.

S S Nagpore Agents M Mackenzie from Saigon: 16707 pcs long scantlings; 2946 pcs long board; 6037 pcs sheet board; 314310 pcs sheet scantlings.

From Kobe: 100 cases rubber balls; 125 cases ctn and rayon mixed pcegoods; 222 cases ctn pcegoods; 132 cases cell bangles; 70 pkgs stone powder; 85 bags magnesium carbonate; 100 kegs red lead.

From Osaka: 75 bales staple fibre yarn; 156 cases cotton yarn; 115 cases white ctn mull; 85 cases rayon yarn; 109 cases glassware; 63 cases empty glass bottles; 111 pkgs glass bottles; 50 pkgs sulphur crude.

From Nagoya: 1252 pkgs tiles; 421 cases porcelainware; 60 bags broken tiles.

From Hongkong: 75 bags sugarcandy; 258 bundles cassia; 124 cases sugar.

From Singapore: 2284 pcs teak scantlings; 1375 bags sago flour; 352 bundles rattans; 118 bags betelnuts

From Colombo: 164 cylds cocoanut oil; 250 bags copra; 97 casks tallow; 48 bales wool tips; 394 slabs zinc; 80 bags wheat flour; 150 tubes liquid chlorine.

S S British Sailor Agents Anglo-Iranian Oil Co (India) Ltd Bombay from Abadan: 7644 tons furnace oil in bulk.

S S Goalpara Agents M Mackenzie from Togai: 3785 bags sugar.

Political Markets

...LS ON COTTON ...CES

...on In New York Market

..., June 29.
...reports from ...the weakness in ...esponsible for the ...otton prices on Wed- ...e favourable spring ...ullified the effect of the ...s on the Chicago grain

WEATHER REPORT.
...nerally was favourable ...res somewhat above nor- ...was mostly light to mo- ...in some north-western ...s and Oklahoma are ...replanting in parts was ...g to recent downpours. ...l States weather was more ...d progress mostly fair to ...vance was poor in Central ...portions owing to dryness. ...rn Belt the crop is pro- ...ere is blooming in north- ...arolina."

YORK MARKET.
...York cotton market opened ...dvanced on continued Bom- ...y distants and trade price-

...ER OVER U. S. A. ...TON BELT

Liverpool, June 29
...in Central and Eastern ...rains over entire Belt. ...rain expected."

... Prices reacted on in- ...quidation, hedging and ... the easiness of stocks ... weekly weather report ...ess active demand. Fin- ...ined on further liquida- ...t-taking. The session

...g October was quoted ...2 and advanced 3 points ...g level and was quoted ...the highest level reach- ...rst hour. Later on there ...ing and October declin- ...m the highest level and ... which was the lowest ...ket finally closed at a ...nts for near months and ... points. Spot cotton ...4 points at 9.32c. per lb.

...LEANS MARKET.
...ans cotton market was ...sed selling and closed ...ll to 4 points. Spot ...d unchanged at 9.50c.

...OL MARKET.
...otton market opened ...int with October 4.58. ...export subsidy deve- ...et was susceptable ...There was scattered ... of outsiders against ...straddle profit-taking ...row parity and Bom- ...istants steadied the ...e selling and hedging ...pressed prices. The ...decline of 2 points ...ldling American Spot ... 8 points down at

...N COTTON.
...ing was quiet and ... 2 to 3 points down ... unchanged. The ...was irregular. Sakels ...points down to 10 ...ouni contracts gain-

...IN PRICES.
... in the differences ...d distant Giza and ... been a noteworthy ... May 15 July Giza ...count of 21 points ... June Uppers at a ... under October A ... a covering move- ...deliveries and some ...hedge and straddle ...fference narrowed ...une established a ...over the new-crop ...as then reversed, ...ing and realising ...hs and the carry- ...ositions, and July ...iscounts of 10 and ...under the corres- ...Varies. The dis- ... eventually to ... of Giza 7 were ...he existing stocks ...0,000 cantars in- ...ntity of cotton ...derable grade and ...f a drug in the ...y ultimately be ...he July contract ...n to November ... it.

...AGORA.
...H and its high ...on) preclude ...but Ashmouni

...OTTON

...l, June 28.

...	6.52—7.
...	6.31—3.
...	6.40—3.
...	6.43—3.
...	6.48—2.
...	6.51—3.
...	6.55—3.
...	5.83—/.
...	5.57—2.
...	5.61—0.
...	5.61—0.
...	5.65—0.
...	5.68—0.
...	5.71—0.

...ton

June 28.

	91.16—16
	11.57+10.
	9.60—0.
	9.70+1.

stocks are still heavy and include a considerable quantity of undesirable cotton which might well be tendered at the present basis of nominally 5/10 points on. Another factor which should tend to increase the differences between near and distant months is the regulation which now calls for the liquidation of all speculative accounts in current deliveries three days before the first tendering days.

The spot market is active. Demand is principally for Ashmouni, but Giza 7 is also actively sought and there is a fair market for Sakel and Maarad. Inquiry for Zagora is brisk, but offerings of this growth are becoming incressingly restricted. Premium are firmly maintained."—"M. G."

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. October Highest (10-33 a.m.) ..... 8.85+03
N. Y. October Lowest (2-55 p.m.) ..... 8.75—09
Liverpool October Highest ..... 4.59+02
Liverpool October Lowest ..... 4 4—3

Messrs. Bishwambherlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool:—
Cotton:—Although situation difficult gauge until subsidy plans known think general implication bearish this market.
Rubber:—Bullish long view.
Wheat:—Despite huge surpluses believe purchases warranted scale down.
Metals:—Should work moderately higher.
Cocoa:—Looks cheap.
New York:—
Cotton favourable weather weakened technical position nervousness over foreign political conditions influenced sentiment adversely.
Chicago Wheat:—
In spite of heavy receipts hedge selling small indicate Government loan attractive.
New York—Silver
House sentiment indicates 64 cents domestic discontinuance foreign purchases if not passed 30th probably senates action foreign voided and new interest on matured on stabilisation and devaluation domestic silver and repeal

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their New York friends:—
"Believe interpretation and technical difficulties may force unknown delay and possible abandonment of export subsidy plans."
Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—
New York.—Market affected unfavourably by political situation in Europe. July liquidation. Mostly favourable weekly weather report. Distant months continue in good position.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, June 28.

July	9.43—12
October	8.73—09
December	8.55—08
January	8.43—09
March	8.38—06
May	8.33—04
Middling spot	9.83—14

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, June 28.

July	9.54—11
October	8.86—06
December	8.68—01
Middling spot	9.50

NEW YORK
New York, June 28.
11 a.m. ranges.

July	9.51/9.51
October	8.83/8.83
December	8.67/8.67
Noon Calls	
July	9.49
October	8.79
December	8.63

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, June 28.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	5,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's exports to the Continent	1,000
Day's exports to China and Japan	1,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, June 28.

June	5.04—06
July	4.94—01
August	4.77—02
September	4.66—03
October	4.56—01
November	4.45—02
December	4.45—02
January	4.46—01
February	4.47
March	4.48
April	4.48
May	4.49
June	4.49
Middling spot	5.54—08

10-12 a.m. quotations.

July	4.97
October	4.59

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES
Bombay, June 28.

Broach J/A. highest 161 1/2 lowest 160 1/8 closing 160 3/4
Broach A/M highest 157 lowest 156 1/4 closing 156 5/8
Oomra July highest 155 3/4 lowest 155 1/4 closing 155 1/2
Oomra D/J highest 144 1/4 lowest 143 5/8 closing 143 5/8
Bengal July highest 122 lowest 121 1/2 closing 121 1/2
Bengal D/J highest 119 1/2 lowest 119 1/4 closing 119 1/4
Night session: Broach J/A opened Rs. 160 3/4 highest Rs. 162 1/8, lowest Rs. 160 3/4, closed Rs. 162, Broach A/M. closed Rs 157 1/8

December	9.77+3.
February	9.84+1.
April	9.91+1.
GIZA—	
July	11.19A5.
November	11.48—2.
January	11.61—0.
March	11.70—5.

BOMBAY COTT...

Bombay, Ju...
Following a decline of 9 point... New York October option, the... market was expected to open ... 160 for Broach J/A and at Rs. ... New Broach A/M. delivery. T... ket opened at Rs 161/8 for ... J/A delivery and under scatter... prices declined to Rs. 160 bu... to Rs. 161/4 on scattered cover... Broach A/M delivery opened Rs. 156/6 and after fluctuating be... Rs. 156/4 and Rs. 156/12 steadie... Rs. 156/6. The tone of the ma... was steady.

Liverpool market was due en... at a decline of 5 points but ... 2 points up and there being ... demand new Broach A/M. wa... at Rs. 157. Later on there w... realising and the market d... at 4-39 p.m. as under:—

F. G. M. G.—	
Broach J/Aug.	...
Broach A/May	...
Fine M. G.—	
Oomra July	...
Oomra D/Jan.	...
F. G. M. G.—	
Bengal July	...
Bengal D/Jan.	...

TRADING IN ...

The local cotton mar... at 5 p.m. on Saturday ...

Cotton Roo...

Bo...

	Extra Sprfine		Good
M G—			
Bengal U P			121
Punjab			121
Rajputana			124
Oomra No. 2	161		
C P No. 1	171		
C P No. 2	165		
Broach No. 2			161
Punjab Ame			180
Surat			198
Rajpipla			195
Navsari			207

Ready Cotto... ...ations

Bengal Superfine	...ne 29.
Bengal Fine	129/30
Bengal F.G.	125/27
C. P. 1	123/24
C. P. 2	164/66
Arvi	160/61
Amraoti	161/62
Ellichpur	154/58
Berar	160/61
Malkapur	157/58
Khandesh	154/56
Jalna/Sailu	141/49
Burwah/Sanavad	150/52
Khandwa	156/58
Mathia F.G.	156/58
Broach	126/31
Punjab 4 F.	165/69
Punjab 289F.	171/81
Sindh N.T.	206/11
Ankleshwar/Jagh	161/83
Surat	193/96
Navsari	201/03
Western Farm	211/13
	171/76

Indian ...

RECEIP...

	Yes...	...s year	Last year
In full-presse...			
Khandesh		38,678	53,749
Central Indi...		19 224,058	44,057
Barsi and N...		538 91,607	149,359
Hyderabad ...		4,474	40,254
Berar		162,203	323,348
Central Pro...		38,096	80,459
Total Com...		557 559,116	691,225
Cholera		1,182 275,100	130,485
N W Provi...		8,065	2,527
Rajputana		279 74,161	16,103
Sind Punja...		71 326,265	516,536
Broach		414,335	261,375
Ccompta a...			
war		505 134,251	54,088
Westerns		796 88,690	22 724
Cocoanada		98	23
Tinnevelly			
bodia		2,631	4,380
American		3,487	177,828
Egyptian			
and Su...		348,615	467 395
Comilla, ...		nd	
other s...		95	1,171
		3,390 2,235,109	2,366,257
Arrived		tp	
22nd J...		371,584	

Exp... From Bombay

	1st Sept to 22nd June bales	
In full-	day This year	Last year
Europe	1,549 272,366	283,268
Japan	1,770 1,057,044	618,096
Coast	ina 81 31,022	56,596
Up-cou...	Rail 244,269	331,681
Afloat fo...	bour	
and	China	
	23,128	20,573
	3,400 1,627,829	1,308,214

Am... ...n Cotton Figures

Rece...	les	1938-39 1937-38
28-	date	3857000 7777000
Rece...	esterday	5000 5000
28-	date	3433000 5721000
Exp...	Ports	1949000 2518000
28	Interior	1539000 2097000
Sto...	3-6-39	
23	Liverpool	700000 1153000
Sto...	upply	5050000 5985000
T...	in sight	9199000 13399000
Sto...	out of	
2...	3-6-39	9784000 10295000
Vi...		
2...		
Qu...		
O...		

...TON STRADDLES

...ROXIMATE DIFFERENCES
...h July/Aug. New York July Rs. ... Broach July/Aug. Liverpool July

...h April/May New York May Rs. ...ach April/May Liverpool May

...York Liverpool: July 12, Oct. 4, ..., Jan. 17, March 26, May 33.

VIOLENT FLUCTUATIONS IN SILVER

Active Short Covering

Bombay, June 29.

Pending the final decision by the U. S. A. Congress on the monetary Bill, silver prices are undergoing violent fluctuations and opinions seems to have little value.

There is no knowing about the future policy of American treasury's future buying policy of foreign silver and domestic price is likely to be maintained around 60 cents. Some fear that foreign buying may be discontinued but all this anticipations cannot be relied upon and before the end of the month, we hope to have definite decision for both in connection with domestic and foreign silver buying policy.

In the meantime, all markets continue nervous and yesterday there was a further bad break in prices in London as well as Bombay markets.

In London there was speculative selling which met small support from Bombay operators and business was small and the market was uncertain. Later on India was a buyer at fixed prices and 1/16th over. Spot Silver prices were reduced 3/4d. to 18 3/16d. and forward quotation was reduced 3/4d. at 18d.

Yesterday New York prices was reduced 1 1/2 c to 38 1/4 cents and Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 6 1/2d.

London Bombay Spot Silver parity was Rs. 48-12-3 and forward was Rs. 48-5-6. The local market opened weak to-day with general selling and Ashad was quoted at Rs. 48/6. Later on there was active covering and prices advanced to Rs. 49/1.

London gold prices improved 1/2d. to £7-8-6 1/2. London Paris Exchange rate was unchanged at 176.72. Dollar Sterling Cross rate was 4.68.13 at London and 4.68 1/8 at New York. The local market was barely steady with a limited business. Later on there was renewed selling pressure which weakened prices in the local market as under:

	Gold	Silver
Ready	37-1-6	48-12-0
Ashad dely.	37-1-9	48-12-0
Ashad Teji Mandi	0-0-6	1- 2-0
Shrawan dely.	37-1-9	48- 5-0
Shrawan Teji Mandi	0-2-0	2- 0-0

LONDON SILVER
London, June 28.

Spot	...
Forward	...

LONDON GOLD
London, June 28.

Gold bars fine per oz £7-8-6 1/2

LONDON METALS
London, June 28.

Copper	£42 7 6
Lead	£14 10 0
Spelter	£14 2 6
Tin	£224 5 0

Bombay Metals
Bombay, June 29

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£42-5-0
Standard copper 3 months	£42-10-0
Electrolytic copper	£48-10-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 39-8-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 49-0-0

Tone: Steady.

Groundnut Coromandal Shelled
London, June 28

July	£11-16-3
August	£11-17-6

Groundnuts And Seeds
Bombay, June 29.

Castorseeds Sept.—			
Opening	29	7	0
Highest	29	8	0
Lowest	29	7	0
Closing	29	8	0
Groundnuts Aug.—			
Opening	31	11	0
Highest	31	13	0
Lowest	31	8	6
Closing	31	9	6
Cottonseeds Sept.—			
Opening	26	9	0
Highest	26	9	3
Lowest	26	8	0
Closing	26	8	9

Wheat Liverpool
Liverpool, June 28

July	46 3/4d.
October	50 3/8d.
December	52 3/8d.

Wheat Chicago
Chicago, June 28

July	dol 0.70 3/4
September	dol 0.71 3/4
December	dol 0.72 7/8

LONDON SUGAR
London, June 28.

August ..... 8s. 1 1/2d.

New York Sugar
New York, June 28

September	1.99
November	2.95
January	1.97
March	1.99

BOMBAY SUGAR
Bombay, June 29

Ready Javas	Rs. 15 8 0
Shipment July Aug	6 1 6
Shipment September	5 13 0
Shipment Oct Dec	5 14 6
Java Spot	F 7.49

GOVERNM... SECURITIES

Bombay, June 29.

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes	95/12
3 3/4 per cent 1948/82	98 8
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	99/8
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	102/4
3 per cent 1963/65	97/10
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	103 8
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	107/6
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	110/2
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	115
per cent ... Bonds	98
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	100/2
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	103/8

TAX FREES

5 per cent 1945/56	113/8
4 per cent 1953/58 Mysore	111/8
per cent 1955 Mysore	124

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent 1972 B P T	108
5 per cent 1959 M Deb	118
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	107
4½ per cent M Deb 1954	127
6 per cent K P T 1956	127

Note:—3 1/2 per cent G G Notes opened to-day at Rs. 95/12/5 for the next settlement and declined to Rs. 95/8/0. Budli difference is 4 to 4 1/2 annas against the bears.

MONEY MARKET
Bombay, June 29.

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 27/32 to December
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T, D D 1/5 7/8 to Sept 29/32 Oct/Feb.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16 to Feb.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 to Aug. 1/6 1/32 Sept/June.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 287 3/8
Bank's buying T T 284 7/8
Bank's buying D D 284 1/8
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,308
Bank's buying T T 1,328
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 5/8
Bank's buying T T 77 1/2
Bank's buying 60 days 77
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 65 1/8
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 65
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 84
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 38 1/2
SINGAPURE—
Bank's selling D D 157 1/2
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 86
CROSS RATES—
Hongkong/London 1/2 27/32 29th instant
Shanghai/London 0/6 15/32 29th instant.
Japan/London 1/2 1/64 29th instant.
Java/London 8.79 3/4 29th instant.
New York/London 4.68.12 28th instant
London/New York 4.68.13 28th instant.
London/Paris 176.72 28th instant.
London/Italy 89.02 28th instant.
London/Belgium 27.53 5/8 28th instant
London/Switzerland 20.76 3/4 28th instant
London/Berlin 11.67 28th instant.
London/Stockholm 19.42 28th instant.
London/Amsterdam 8.62 28th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.
Spot £7-8-6 27th instant.
Sold £7-8-6 1/2 28th instant.
Silver London Ready 18 15/16 27th instant.
Silver London Ready 18 3/16 28th instant.
Silver London Forward 18 3/4 27th instant.
Silver London Forward 18 28th instant.
Silver New York Ready 40 27th instant
Silver New York Ready 38 1/2 28th instant.
London discounts 3 months 3/4 per cent 27th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 3/4 per cent 28th instant.
London discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent 27th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent 28th instant.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1/2 per cent.
3 months 3/4 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS
London, June 28.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	71
3 1/2 per cent	84
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	98
4 per cent 1948/58	103
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	106 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1953/68	109
5 per cent 1942/47	105
3 per cent 1949/52	96 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	67 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	94
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	107 1/4
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	Steady 36/3

BOMBAY YARN EXCHANGE
Bombay, June 29

Yarn No. 6 1/2s June 99 August 99 October 100
Yarn No. 10 1/2s June 109 August 109 1/2 October 110 1/2
Yarn No. 20 1/2s June 139 August 141 October 141
Yarn No. 40s June 217 August 217 October 217

LONDON SEEDS
London, June 28.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. per ton June sellers	11/15/0
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. per ton June sellers	12/12/6
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. per ton June sellers	13/0/0
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. per ton June/July sellers	12/5/0
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. per ton June sellers	11/7/6

LONDON RUBBER
London, June 28.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb sellers 8 5/16

LONDON PRODUCE
London, June 28.

Rosario Santa Fe July sellers	9/3
Barletta Russo July sellers	23
South Australian July sellers	22/3

General Selling In Share Bazar

CEMENT MERGER AND POWERS DROP

Tata Steels And Cotton Mills Decline

BOMBAY June 29.

Yesterday the Wall-Street Market was influenced by unfavourable European political outlook and with uncertainty over the final decision on the Monetary Bill, there was increased selling and U. S. Steel shares closed 1-1/2 down at 45 dollars. Anaconda Copper Mining shares declined 5/8 at 23-3/4 dollars and General Motors were marked down 1-1/2 at 42 dollars.

The local market opened steady, but there being some month-end evening up, prices gradually sagged. There was general selling in almost every share on the forward list and although losses were not great, the market was hesitant.

It seems that inter-Bazar professional operators are holding aloof and the market is left to Taravaniwalas, whose operations result into narrow day to day changes in prices.

The market seems to have narrowed down owing to absence of any undue large speculative activity and to this extent the market position is considered healthy. However, narrow movements do not attract any outside business.

There was a fair amount of transfer business to-day and differences were moderate. It is feared that coming months would be marked with unexpected political developments and naturally professional operators will be very cautious in their operations. This state may result in uninteresting sessions and fluctuations will be confined to narrow ranges.

There are persistent rumours of a capital increase of Tata Steel Co and this belief is inducing some liquidation. There is no definite news regarding the result of negotiations with Jamshedpur Labour and delay in preparations of annual accounts and declaration of dividends are also damping general feeling.

From the start of the session there were reports of trouble on Danzig Front and the market was weak and had to absorb increasing selling pressure. Amongst the weakest spots were Associated Merger Cements and Tata Power shares. There was extensive speculative unloading in Cements, while war clouds induced selling in Tata Powers. Tata Steel Dfds. also lost about Rs. 30 and Cotton Mill shares with scattered selling ruled quiet.

TEXTILE SHARES
BOMBAY, June 29.

100 Ahmed. Advance	257 8
100 BOM. DYEING	743 12
100 CENTURY	204 8
100 CENTRAL INDIA	204 8
100 COLABA	118 8
100 Coorla	84 0
250 David	25 0
250 Dawn	285 0
1 E. D. Sassoon.	4 3
100 Finlay	90 8
100 GOKAK	132 0
1,000 Hindustan	1675 0
100 Indore	38 0
100 Khatau	82 0
100 KOHINOOR	215 0
200 Laxmi	402 8
250 Madras United	25 0
100 MORARJI	116 0
250 Model	42 8
50 MYSORE	87 4
100 NEW GREAT	185 0
100 Osmanshahi	41 0
100 PHOENIX	215 0
25 Sassoon Silk	68 0
1,000 Sholapur	2,675 0
50 SIMPLEX	66 12
1,000 SWADESHI	203 8
100 SWAN	86 0
500 Vishnu	1,000 0
1,000 Westerns	790 0

BANKS

50-100 Baroda	109 0
25-500 CENTRAL	34 0
500 Imperial	1,540 0
125-500 Imp. Conty.	378 12
50-100 India	144 0
100 Reserve Bank	111 8
5 Union	5-13-6

CEMENTS

500 ASSOCIATED	128 12

INSURANCE

100 Empire	765 0
15-100 Jupiter	13 6
20 Mercantile	55 0
15-75 New India	39 10
200 Oriental	4,395 0
10-50 Vulcan	7 8

ELECTRIC

100 Ahd. Old	145 0
10 Amalgamated	12 0
1,000 ANDHRA VALLEY	1435 0
10 Ajmer	11 8
50 BOMBAY TRAM	128 12
100 Bombay Suburban	165 0
10 Broach	10 4
100 Karachi	193 0
100 Poona	190 0
100 Surat	151 4
100 TATA HYDRO	151 4
1,000 TATA POWERS	1257 8

RAILWAYS

500 Ahmedabad Prantij	977 8
100 C. Province	100 8
100 Dh. Baramati	101 8
100 Gujarat	100 8
100 Mandra Bhon	99 0
100 Pachora Jamner	87 0
100 Sara Serajganj	102 0
500 Tapti Valley	771 4

MININGS

9 Burma Corp	5-6-6
2sh. Indian Copper	1-10-6
2sh. Indian Iron	24 12
10 SHIVRAJPUR	34 14
30 TATA STEEL DEFDS	1352 8
15 TATA STEEL ORD.	281 0

MISCELLANEOUS

100 ALCOCK	345 0
10 Air Service	7 4
50 BELAPUR SUGAR	178 0
200 Bombay Safe Dep	685 0
250 BOMBAY STEAM	240 0
125 B. BURMA	490 0
50 B. BURMA CONT.	170 0
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	3-11
50 BOMBAY TELEPHONE	88 4
100 IND. BLEACHING	90 0
50 Ind. Invest Trust	44 0
100 I. Radio Defd.	347 8
100 I Radio Ord.	355 0
100 Port Canning	73 0
30 PREMIER CON.	17 12
10 Scindia	17 14
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)	36 14

PREFERENCE

5-1/2 p.c. Amalgamated (T.F.	
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	
6 p.c Bombay Steam	
7 p.c. Bombay Tra...	
5 p.c Central In...	
6½ p.c Prem Co...	
6-1/4 p.c. Prem...	

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE
Bombay, June 29.

Bombay Dyeing	750 747 745 743
Century	207 206 204 1/2
Central India	206 207 205 204 1/2
Kohinoor	218 217 215
New Great	187 186 185
Simplex	66/8 67 66/8 66/12
Swadeshi	206 207 205 204 203 1/2
Associated Cement	132/8 131 130 129 128/12
Andhra	1442 1435
Tram. Ord.	128/12
Tata Hydro	152 151/4
Tata Power	1272 1257 1290 1255 1261 1257
T. Steel Dfd	1380 1376 1378 1371 1373 1368 1377 1360 1357 1352
T. Steel Ord.	287 284 285 284 286 282 281
Tata Steel 2nd Pref.	161/8
Bellapur	180 179 178
B. Steam	241/8 240
B. Burma	498 493 492 490

WALL STREET MARKET
New York, June 28.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange.—

	Dol.
Int. Tel. and Tel. (Foreign)	6
Electric Bond and Share Common	7
Amr. Power and Light 5 p.c. Pfd.	32 3/4
American Telephone and Telegraph	157
Sun Life of Canada	400
Union Pacific	94
Western Union Telegraph	17 1/4
New York Central R.R.	13 3/8
Schenley Distillers del 5 1/2 Pfd.	71
Union Carbon and Carbide	75
Amrex Corporation	23
Texas Corporation	36
United States Steel	45
Republic Steel	14
Int Nickel of Canada	47
Anaconda Copper Mining	22 3/4
General Motors	42
General Electric	33
Brooklyn Manhattan Transit	11
Columbia Gas and Electric	8
Socony	11 1/2
Consolidated Oil	7 1/2
National City Bank of New York	25

Turnover 550,000 shares. Easier market.

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, June 28.

T. T. London on:—	
New York	4.68.13
Paris	176.72
Berlin	11.67
Madrid	42.25
Montreal	4.69 1/4
Amsterdam	8.81 15/16
Brussels	27.53 5/8
Milan	89.02
Berne	20.76 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, June 28.

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£70 1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948	£71
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£84
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£106 1/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£67 5/8
Conversion Loan 2 1/2 per cent 1961	£94 3/4
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£94
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£107 1/4
Victory Bonds	£107
Chartered Bank of I.A. and China	£7 1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg.	£80
National Bank of India	£24 1/2

LINSEED OILS
London, June 28.

Linseed oil naked London per cwt July sellers	24/6
Linseed oil naked London per cwt Sept/Dec. paid	24/3

NEW YORK COFFEE
New York, June 28.

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality 5 1/8

7 p.m. Tata Hydro	153 2
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1,562 8
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st.	207 8
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	161 8
7 p.c. Vishnu	655 0
DEBENTURES	
3-3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101 12
p.c. Andhra Valley	105 0
p.c Bombay Telephone	52 12
p.c. Sholapur	78 6
p. c. Tata Hydro	105 8

Capital Letters indicate Shares (Forward List.)

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BOMBAY.

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 193...

Ceylon Govt.'s Deci...on Is No Ba...

Jawahar's Programme Stands Unchanged

OPTIMISTIC OUTLOOK ON PEACE MISSION

Indian Delegation On Gravity Of Situation

BOMBAY, THURSDAY.

THE reported decision of the Government of Ceylon not to postpone the measure passed by the State Council for repatriation of Indian daily-paid labourers, will not alter the plans of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru regarding his proposed visit to Ceylon as an Ambassador of the Congress. Pandit Jawaharlal will leave for Colombo by air on July 15 and start negotiations immediately with the authorities with a view to bring about an amicable settlement.

JAWAHAR ON HIS MISSION

Interviewed by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" in this connection, Pandit Nehru said:—

"The latest news from Ceylon is not very encouraging but that will make no difference with regard to my visit or to the message which I have to convey to Ceylon on behalf of the Congress".

"The All-India Congress Committee passed the resolution regarding Ceylon under the hope and with the desire to get the matter settled amicably. It is in that spirit that they have charged me with this mission. It would not be proper for me at this stage to express my opinion about the proposal or the decision of the Ceylon Government".

CEYLON GOVT'S. WELCOME

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said that the Government of Ceylon had conveyed to him appreciation of his visit and extended a warm welcome.

"I go, therefore", he added, "with a measure of optimism that my visit may bear fruit.

"I have the liveliest memories of my last visit to Ceylon and of the warm welcome I had there from both the Singhalese and the Indians. Many of the friends I made then are Ministers of the Government now. I am looking forward to the opportunity of meeting them. I am sure that my conversations will be of the friendliest character. I earnestly hope that they will bring results which are satisfactory from our point of view as well as theirs. Any other result is fraught with grave consequences for both the countries and every sensible person must avoid this".

PLIGHT OF INDIANS IN CEYLON

Deputationists Plead For Urgent Intervention

TRICHUR, June 25.

A largely attended public meeting of the citizens of Trichur and surrounding places was held yesterday evening. Mr. E. Ikkanda Warrier M.L.C. Chairman of the Trichur Municipality, presided. The meeting was held to accord a reception to the members of the Cylon Indian Deputation to South India and organising public opinion in suport of the efforts of the Central Committee for safeguarding the interests of Indian labour in Ceylon.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warrier in the course of his speech referred to the gravity of the untold miseries, the Indian community in Ceylon was subjected to, on account of the repatriation move now sponsored by the Ceylon Government. He said that the people of India, especially those of South India, had hitherto considered Ceylon as a part of India and Ceylonese their brethren and sisters. In spite of many representations made on behalf of the Indian community in Ceylon, it was indeed a matter for deep regret to note that when the question came before the British Parliament a very unsympathetic attitude was evinced by the British Government.

Mr. Warrier then invited Messrs. P. V. Velayi and K. A. Krishnan members of the Ceylon Indian Deputation to address the meeting.

CIVIL LIBERTY DENIED

Mr. Velayi, Editor, "Samathuavadi", and the General Secretary of the Ceylon Malayalee Mahajana Sabha, remarked at the outset that their deputation was sent to

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 5).

Babu Subhas Chandra Bose declared open the new premises of ... Insurance Company on Sir P. M. Mehta Road on Wednesday e... shows him and other guests partaking of refreshments on the oc... on his left is Lala Shanker Lal, Managing Director of the Comp... Tropical Photo Standing

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru addressing The States' People's Conference on ... evening.

INTRODUCTION OF HINDI IN ASSAM

Bardoloi's Tribute To Wardha

WARDHAGANJ, June 28.

The view that he might shortly introduce Hindi in Assam was expressed by the Hon. Mr. Bardoloi, Premier of Assam, in the course of a speech at the Town Hall tonight at the close of the adult literacy training class.

He paid a tribute to Wardha which, he thought not only a political but an educational centre as well "from which India was being regenerated in many ways."

He congratulated the Municipal Committee on its anti-illiteracy campaign and appealed to it to co-operate wholeheartedly in making the campaign a complete success.

The Hon. Mr. Bardoloi also said that he proposed launching a literacy campaign in Assam from September next.—A.P.

VISITORS BU... IN ...MIR

SRINAGAR,

In order to provide ... regarding the rules ... tions in force in the ... State and the places ... of interest worthy to ... the Kashmir Governm... opened branches of t... ment visitors Bureau ... pindi, Domel, Suchetgar... Ganderbal and Pahalga... Press.

Left Consolidation Bloc Chalks Out Program...

August 12 To 19 To Be Observed As 'Na... Struggle Week'

BOMBAY, June 29.

After five days' discussion the Left Consolidation Committee concluded its labour this afternoon after chalking out its policy and programme. To-day's meeting was attended, besides Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Leader and Convener of the Committee, by Mr. Jayprakash Narain, Prof. N. G. Ranga, Mr. Yusuf Meherally and others.

The following is the personnel of the Committee:—

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Leader and Convener, Mr. Jayprakash Narain, Acharya Narendra Dev, Mr. M. N. Roy, Mr. Yusuf Meherally, Swami Sahajanand, Prof. N. G. Ranga, Mr. B. N. Sanyal, Mr. P. C. Joshi, Mr. Bharadwaja, Mr. Satya Ranjan Bakshi, Mr. Bishwambar Dayal Tripathi, Mr. Somnath Lahiri and Mr. V. B. Karnik.

NATIONAL STRUGGLE WEEK

The "United Press" understands at to-day's meeting the Committee fixed up August 12 to 19 as the National Struggle Week to be observed by the sympathisers of the "Forward Bloc" Popularisation of Tripuri resolution on National Demand, Hindu-Muslim unity, boycott of British goods and foreign clothes, anti-war measures, organisation of volunteer corps—these are some of the proposals to be emphasised during the National Struggle Week. The Head Office of the Consolidation Committee will be at Calcutta.

It is further under... an Office Sub-Committ... been appointed by the ... tion Committee to ... routine matters of the ... It is understood tha... bhas Chandra Bose ... statement relating in ... policy and programm... Consolidation Committ... Press.

JUBBULPORE P... FOR RECE... TO SUBH...

(From Our Corresp...
JUBBULPORE.

According to Subh... tentative tour program... nection with the orga... the Forward Bloc in ... he is expected to arr... bulpore on July 4th ... rate the session of th... Youth Conference ... Meantime arrangemer... to accord Bose a roy...

Bus Drivers For...

With a view to ... their rights and inte... bus drivers and ... con... formed a union und... dentship of V. D. B... vocate.

Strikers Parade ...

The strikers of the ... das Mills paraded t... procession against th... rities' decision to c... concern owing to d...

DELHI-DEHRA DUN TRAIN ACCIDENT

Communications Member's Sympathies For Sufferers

...HI, June 29.

Sir Andrew ..., Member for Communications has sent the following telegram to Mr. E. E. Marriott, General Manager, E. I. Railway and to the Divisional Superintendent, Moradabad:

"Very distressed to hear of the terrible accident to the Delhi-Dehra Dun Train near Chandpur-Siau to-day. I should be grateful if you would convey my most heartfelt sympathy to the injured and to the relatives of those who have been killed."

Sir Guthrie Russell, Chief Commissioner of the Railway Board, has sent the following telegram to the same persons:

"Deeply grieved to hear of serious accident to the Delhi-Dehra Dun Passenger between Chandpur-Siau and Haldaur last night. Please convey Board's most sincere sympathy to the injured and relatives of those who have been killed. They appreciate that everything is and will be done to alleviate the suffering caused but would be grateful for information in regard to the progress of those injured.—A. P.

INDORE GOVT. WITHDRAWS NEWSPAPER ENACTMENT

INDORE, June 29.

It is reliably learnt that the Government of the Maharaja Holkar is shortly going to repeal the enactment regulating the sale of newspapers by local newsagents, vendors, etc., as Government feels that there is now no necessity for continuation of the same.—United Press.

V. R. S. AIYAR FOR CONSTITUTION COMMITTEE

INDORE, June 28.

Mr. V. R. S. Aiyar, Senior Professor of Law of the Holkar College, Indore, has been appointed

AGAIN ... E...

Aligarh-Ch... Railway ... Breac...

MORAD...

The Divisional ... E. I. Railway, wi...

Due to heavy ... morning, the rai... Rajghat-Narora ... tween miles 74 ... Aligarh-Chandau... ched at about 5... consequence, th... trains between ... dausi has been ... track at Dibai ... water and tran... sengers is n... running betwee... and Chandausi ... Atrauli Road co...

Necessary arra... ing up the br... made, and th... expected to be ... noon.—United ...

THROUG... RE...

MOR...

The Distr... East Indian ... Moradabad: ... the breaches ... dausi Branch ... was resumed ... day. The ... the first trai... affected port...

as the Sec... tution Com... the Holkar ... view to re... for the re... Council a... Governme... people in... an ... Press.

CHARLIE CHAN

VIN POPPAS HAS BEEN GASSED!
QUICK! CARRY HIM TO TH' CAGE! WE'VE GOT TO GET HIM TO THE OXYGEN TENT!
APPLY FRICTION TO HIS LEGS! MAKE HIM INHALE AMMONIA!
IT'S GAS! PUT YOUR MASKS ON!
IMMEDIATELY THERE IS PANIC—MEN DROPPING PICKS, SHOVELS, DRILLS... MEN RUNNING FOR THE SKIP AND CAGE—SHOUTING, YELLING... THE DREAD HYDROGEN CYANIDE GAS AGAIN FILLS THE MINE WITH TERROR.
3-21

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